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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Russia Is Now Mighty Producer

Richberg Will Revise Codes

Germany Orders Peace in Saar

Insull Admits a Vast Mistake

Italy's King Visits Africans

Tech Assays Girls at 85 Cents

SOVIET RUSSIA leaps toward the head of the list of nations in production from natural resources. In output of pig iron Russia will reach 10,000,000 tons before the expiration of 1934, enabling it to displace Germany as second to the United States. In production of steel and rolled metal, with a showing of more than 16,000,000 tons, Russia displaces Britain and is exceeded only by the United States and Germany. In another year, claim the Moscow authorities, Russia will stand next to America in each respect. Russia's tremendous human machine begins to work with something like smoothness at last—Some of Moscow's world-beating dreams begin to come true.

* * *

¶ Washington learns that there will be sweeping revision of the NRA codes to save industrial minorities from stifling monopolistic features. Donald R. Richberg, director of the new National Emergency Council, in an address, concedes many mistakes of NRA's early days, but sees rectification bringing it a more brilliant future. Excessive price-fixing and misguided production control are things that must go—Mr. Richberg says these much discussed elements of dictation have proved they cannot save the industrial situation.

* * *

¶ Germany takes steps to dissipate the French charges that a putsch is planned in the Saar. From Berlin Joseph Buerckel, Saar plenipotentiary, issues an order to all Black Shirts and Brown Shirts of the Saar frontier district to preserve rigid discipline so as to disprove the "French calumnies." Meetings, marches and uniforms are banished from Jan. 10 to Feb. 10, covering the plebiscite period. The German newspapers score France's readiness to invade the Saar—They ask ironically, "What is France's definition of aggression?"

* * *

¶ Chicago follows Samuel Insull's testimony as he defends himself against charges growing out of the wrecked utilities empire. For hours the once mighty financier fences with the prosecuting attorney but in the end is compelled to answer a leading question. He admits he made a "$10,000,000 mistake" in a statement which influenced the public in buying securities. Meanwhile, Wall Street undertakes an investigation to discover and remove the cause of current prejudices against the stock market—Perhaps prejudice would go down before things as simple as correcting some instances of arithmetic.

* * *

¶ Italian Somaliland takes a holiday to enjoy a big thrill. King Victor Emmanuel arrives from Rome on the yacht Savoia to look over Italy's African possession. Mogadishu turns out its 30,000 population under Governor Maurizio Rava and thousands of natives come in from the hinterland. The King will spend two weeks in building up respect for himself and his régime. Probably this is quite necessary—Rumors have been sifting in to the black man in the jungle that the white man was making a pretty sorry mess of running the world.

* * *

¶ New York City sees the building employees' strike end and 50,000 persons relieved from climbing to their work in skyscrapers. For two days few if any elevators moved in 400 buildings in the mid-town fur and garment centers. Mayor LaGuardia assists in bringing a settlement just when the strike is about to extend to the financial district and apartment houses. Some 50,000 weary witnesses unite in a tribute to their city—Emphatically they declare New York's skyscrapers to be by far the tallest in the world.

* * *

¶ France sees the Cabinet approve by majority vote the constitutional reforms insisted upon by Premier Doumergue. The leader's resignation lies on the table as his Ministers take their stand. Thus the Government and the political truce will continue, but Edouard Herriot and his fellow Radicals reserve the right to oppose certain reform proposals in the constitutional assembly. Politicians believe Doumergue and Herriot will compromise their differences—France is grateful to avoid a Cabinet upset in the face of grave questions.

* * *

¶ Massachusetts Institute of Technology prepares to admit girls to the next students' dance at a price based on their chemical contents. Meters will automatically register the approximate amount of calcium, carbon, hydrogen, iron and other chemicals in a human body and the fair dancers' escorts will be asked to pay on a basis of the chemicals' market value. The cost will range from 55 to 85 cents. This may do at a dance, but it is going to be rough on a rather large class of thinkers—It makes the man with a wholly material view of himself feel dirt cheap.

Visits Subjects

Wide World

King Victor Emmanuel

Soldier-Ruler Goes to African Possession to Look Over Defenses

Italy's King Lands In Somaliland For 12-Day Inspection

Native Troops Hold Back Welcoming Crowds at Mogadishu

MOGADISHU, Italian Somaliland, Nov. 3 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here today to look over this African possession of Italy.

The purpose of the King's visit is to consolidate the respect and goodwill of the native population for its Italian masters, and to run a practised soldier's eye over the colony's defences. He was greeted by Gov. Maurizio Rava, the entire 30,000 population of the city, and thousands of interland natives.

The King arrived aboard the royal yacht Savoia.

Native troops held back an excited, chattering throng of African subjects as the King and his suite rode in automobiles from the ship quay to the Governor's Palace.

Monday he will start a 12-day trip, which will carry him by rail and motor near to the Abyssinian border, and which will be climaxed by an elephant hunt either in the jungles of Kisimajo or Bosada.

The Savoia is to start homeward Nov. 20.

Italian Somaliland comprises a strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean—an area of about 194,000 square miles and a population of something over 1,000,000. There are three divisions of Somaliland, British, French and Italian.

Candidates Get Closer to State Issues

Bacon Hammers Away at Curley's Insistence on New Deal Support

Roar of Personal Attack Unabated

The flails on the political threshing floor are flying faster as Massachusetts approaches the gubernatorial election next Tuesday.

Although the Republican candidate for Governor Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, continues his tactics of hammering away at his opponent's personal and political record, and Mr. Curley, the Democratic candidate, works steadily away winnowing New Deal kernels and ignoring the flails; there has been a slight change in tactics.

Today Mr. Curley is placing more emphasis on the State ticket than on the "me and Franklin" plea; while Mr. Bacon is putting more vigor into his remarks about New Deal pretensions.

No Restriction of Relief

At campaign headquarters today the Republican nominee charged that the claims of former Mayor Curley that federal funds for Massachusetts would be restricted in the event of a Democratic defeat were not true, since relief funds were not being apportioned on a political basis.

"Curley can show no indorsement from the President," said Mr. Bacon, "so he tries to hang on Mr. Roosevelt's coattails on the grounds that a Democrat must be elected to support the President.

"Now let us go outside Massachusetts. In California, Upton Sinclair, the Democratic nominee, has been repudiated by national leaders. Not only that but Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican, has the backing of the Administration. Senator Johnson has, too, the Democratic nomination, but that is because he had the backing of the Administration.

Situation in Wisconsin

"In Wisconsin, where there is a Democratic nominee for United States Senator, Robert M. La Follette has the backing of the Administration. These are only a few instances.

"But Mr. Curley's claim is that a Democratic tag is all that is needed to prove Administration support. Does the repudiation of Sinclair and the Administration support of Johnson and La Follette substantiate Curley's claims?

"President Roosevelt is not going to allot federal funds along party lines. His past utterances and recent acts of the Administration are proofs that President Roosevelt, following his usual high standards of justice will see that funds are allotted according to need."

The Lieutenant-Governor declared that, if he is elected, ERA workers in Massachusetts need have no fear of losing their jobs and that he was interested only in serving them.

Mr. Bacon's contention that the State would still get federal aid, if

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Where Political Pace Is Hottest

California

Statistics: One Senate seat being filled; 11 Democratic, 9 Republican House seats; chief struggle for Governor's chair between Upton Sinclair (D), and Gov. Frank F. Merriam (R).

Situation: Focuses national attention. Test of swing toward left or right. Senator Johnson, insurgent-Republican, already sure of reëlection. Republican gains in House possible.

Colorado

Statistics: No Senate contest; seats of four Democratic representatives to be filled; keen governorship contest between Democratic incumbent Ed. C. Johnson and Republican legislative leader, Nate C. Warren.

Situation: Both candidates are nominally conservative, but in tune with times have made campaign references to various schemes for social betterment like Townsend old-age pension plan.

Connecticut

Statistics: One Republican Senate seat, Democratic Governorship, two Democratic and four Republican House seats, to be filled.

Situation: Senator Walcott, nationally known G. O. P. leader, hard pressed by Representative Maloney. Yet Governor Cross (D) not sure of reëlection against Republican liberal. One of extremely doubtful states.

Delaware

Statistics: Senator Townsend (R), and the State's single member of the House are up for reëlection.

Situation: Retiring Representative Adams (D), is giving Senator Townsend a sharp contest in another traditionally Republican state.

Idaho

Statistics: No senatorial contest, two Democratic representatives seeking reëlection. Governor Ross campaigning for reelection.

Situation: Governorship campaign center interest, with Senator Borah campaigning for aspirant Frank L. Stephen,

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Good Brakes for Ticker Tapes

Politics Sidetracks Human Need

All's Quiet on Lampoon Front

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Recovery

Brakes on Ticker Tape

On the floor of the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday were the makings of a striking contrast. It was 100th anniversary day for the exchange. Flowers took the place of ticker tape. The gay scene was for all the world like the bonanza days of 1929. But suddenly, the drama was joined. A voice spoke forth, with guarantee that the worst evils of those boom days would not return again.

"Market manipulations today are illegal," came from a slim figure, leaning against a trading post on the floor. "The Securities Act can and will stop them."

The speaker was Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the new Federal Securities and Exchanges Commission, key man of the President's drive against stock selling abuses. The brokers, crowding around the post where he spoke informally, knew this to be only the second speech he had made, since he took office, and hence significant.

"Already," he said, "enough regulations are passed to keep reasonable stability—for some time to come. And we are passing new ones all the time."

His next words cut a clean contrast between legitimate trading and abuses. "No broker engaged in legitimate transactions has anything to fear." And then:

"But for illegitimate manipulation—there are fines and jail sentences."

To Boston, said Mr. Kennedy, comes a branch office of the Securities Commission within two months. A division of investigation as well as a supervisory force will be formed—"for the protection of the people."

He ended on a note of strong reassurance. "We are not coming here to hinder; only to help."

* * *

Leaving the Bacon

"Is that all the funds Massachusetts can have for the winter?" Disappointed, ERA Director Arthur G. Rotch looked across the desk at Federal Director Harry L. Hopkins. He had gone to Washington for more ERA money. He was told no more was in sight. But the present $4,500,000 monthly payment would be continued until spring, he was told.

With anxious expression, Director Rotch was today back at his desk, to announce this news and puzzle what to do about it. He needs more money—he said—and badly. Only the cases of very greatest need are being cared for today.

How, he wanted to know, can increasing needs in the difficult winter season, be cared for? City budgets are mostly exhausted. Federal direct relief is being cut off. How could he spread the money thinner, and yet have it effective?

A hint came from Washington over the wires, even as Mr. Rotch was returning over the rails. Larger appropriations will probably come later from Congress. They cannot be counted upon. But the likelihood is strong. As direct relief is cut down, ERA work relief will be stepped up—if this money comes. And deliberately the amounts to any one man will be adjusted to his rock bottom needs.

So Mr. Rotch will spread his present funds still further—and hope for the best.

Radio

Politics at All Costs

Annually over the radio now for several years the Mobilization for Human Needs program has been staged, designed to call nation-wide attention to the necessity for the support of private charities, to lessen the drain on federal, state and municipal relief agencies.

Notable artists of the stage, screen, and radio have contributed freely of their talents. This year authors Fannie Hurst and Robert Sherwood have written timely sketches for the program, which is heard on Mondays at 10:30 p. m. Because of its broad mission the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which owns most national network wires, provides facilities free, releases the program unconditionally to all stations, whether of network affiliation or not.

Usually local stations feel free to sell national sustaining program time to local advertisers if they feel that its omission will not anger and estrange listeners. Such programs as the Damrosch children's music hours and the concerts of the Phil-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Shadow of Third Party Hovers Over Coming State Elections

Even White House Sees Its Outline

By the Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Amid the tangled issues of the imminent elections one question at least may be greatly clarified, and that concerns the prospects for third parties on the American political stage in the coming Congress and the presidential election of 1936. All the indications are that the third-party boom, so lively a few months ago, is in for a protracted slump.

The issue is being fought largely in the great midwestern tier of states, between the Alleghanies and the Rockies; indeed, it centers in the upper Mississippi Valley. These are the states where presidential booms are often born, and so the decision on Nov. 6 will upset or stabilize a good many applecarts.

In Wisconsin, in Minnesota, in the Dakotas, in Nebraska, the question of a third party is once more lively. In California and New Mexico strong candidates have a third party up their sleeves in case they ultimately lose support of the other parties.

In the Northwest, old-fashioned party regularity wears very thin.

Even the South Is Split

In the South the difference between the Democratic Party as interpreted by Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana and virtually elected Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi differs drastically from the Democratic Party of Senators Pat Harrison or Park Trammell or Carter Glass. And in Tennessee, lately represented by a stalwart like Cordell Hull, a fusion movement akin to a third-party threatens to overwhelm Senator Kenneth McKellar.

Until very recent weeks, it was widely speculated that President Roosevelt himself might head a third party, and there was much talk of "significant politics," to replace the increasingly inconsistent labels of Democrat and Republican.

All through the Seventy-third Congress, the President coöperated with the insurgent leaders, mostly from the Republican Party, and showered favor upon them. They were among the most convinced and fervent supporters of the New Deal, frequently exceeding in their zeal the old-line leaders of Jeffersonian Democracy.

New Political Tangent

When the President discussed his plans for regional development, in places like the Tennessee Valley, and revealed an elaborate vision of social betterment, it was felt to be a strong leaning away from old party controls, and a bid for national support on a new basis. With these projects for reform, and with the social insurance schemes now being prepared for Congress, the insurgent progressives had an increasing kinship.

Finally, at Green Bay, Wis., when Mr. Roosevelt clapped Senator La Follette on the back and referred to "my friend, Bob" while thousands of Wisconsin irregulars cheered, it was felt that the third-party movement had been given its greatest impetus of all, for Senator La Follette was at that very moment bucking both a Republican opponent and a nominee of the President's own party.

But the President's intervention stopped right there. The Democratic nominee, John M. Callahan, received nominal support from the party's

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

A. & P. Strike Settled by Work Of Federal Board

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board announced today that the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company and the unions concerned in the labor dispute at its Cleveland stores had agreed to the settlement proposed by the board.

The unions' acceptance was announced in the following telegram to the board from Thomas S. Farrell, secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor:

"Please be advised that unions involved in A. & P. controversy in Cleveland have agreed to your proposal as a settlement of that dispute."

The board did not make public the company's acceptance, received by telephone shortly after noon from John A. Hartford, president of the company.

The settlement called for reopening the Cleveland stores, closed a week ago today, in protest against picketing and the refusal of union truckmen to haul supplies.

The truckmen struck because of alleged discrimination by the company against union employees.

All employees are to be taken back without discrimination and any future disputes are to be submitted to arbitration, the board said.

The unions involved agreed not to strike before next June 16, at least.

Boy Scouts Gain in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—This section is leading the country in membership gains in Boy Scouts of America, said Kenneth G. Bentz of Atlanta, regional director, while on an official visit to the Charlotte council. "There are now 27,500 Boy Scouts in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida and we are constantly gaining in membership," Mr. Bentz said.

Speaks for Hitler

Acme P & A

Joseph Bürckel

Special Plenipotentiary for Reich Chancellor in Saar Territory

Germany Moves To Dispel Fear Of Saar 'Putsch'

Uniforms and Meetings Put Under Ban by Hitler's Commissioner

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 3—The Saar plenipotentiary of Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Joseph Bürckel, today issued an order to "Brown Shirts" and "Black Shirts" of the Saar frontier district which is calculated to dispel French suspicions that National Socialist formations are planning a "putsch" in the Saar.

After praising the discipline of the National Socialists formation he appeals for even stronger discipline, so as to prove unfounded recent French calumnies and forbids from Jan. 1 to Feb. 10, 1935, the wearing of uniforms within a zone of 40 kilometers, along the Saar frontier, also meetings, marches and gatherings of all kinds.

Representatives of leading foreign newspapers are to be invited to stay during this period in the frontier territory as guests of the Reich Government to disprove the allegations made against the S. A. and the S. S.

In conclusion Herr Bürckel declared they never intended making a "putsch" and have no place in their ranks for terrorists.

German newspapers give much space to the Saar. Concerning the French attitude, it is ironically asked what is France's carefully worked-out definition of "aggression" and where does the Locarno Treaty stand if part of Germany, administered by the League of Nations, is made the stage for dangerous military movement.

SAARBRUCKEN, Nov. 3 (AP)—Discipline in the face of French troops along the Saar frontier was demanded today of members of the Nazi "German Front" in the Saar Basin by Jakob Pirro, their leader.

Herr Pirro in an appeal and warning said, "Provocateurs are trying to smuggle themselves into our lines and are playing havoc with peace." His followers were exhorted to obey his orders under threat of expulsion and submission of the cases to the prosecutor.

He offered a reward of 1000 francs to those instrumental in convicting any terrorists smuggled into the German front.

The governing commission was admonished to curb drastically the emigrant terrorists, forbidding their public appearance in meetings.

[Herr Pirro, leader of the "German Front," in an interview with the Monitor, describes activities of his organization which claims to have brought 90 per cent of the voters in the Saar to favor its return to Germany. Page 3.]

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Nov. 3, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 12
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10, 11

Features

Boston and New England News 2
Weather 2
Events Tonight 2
Radio Time-Table 2
The Home Forum 5
Overcoming Belief—Evil
(With German Translation)
Interior Decoration and Antiques 7
Progress in Education 8
News of Art, Music and the Theater 9
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

Credit the New Deal for another achievement, according to a writer in the Wide Horizon Column: the reëstablishment of a two-party system in the South. Editorial Page.

Parents, is the three-year-old picking up some undesirable words and expressions from playmates? The first letter in the Parent Column, on the Progress in Education Page, tells how such a problem was solved.

The important events of the week are summarized every Saturday, on the World News Map on the inside back page.

The friend who is studying German may enjoy comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, another article in the "Who's to Blame for the Movies?" series; and a striking layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures showing the fantastic, but seldom photographed, Sun Dance of the Hopi Indians.

President Uses Housing to Cut Interest Rates

Decrees Limit of 5 P. C. to Assure Permanence of Federal Drive

May Slow Up Plan

But in the End, Roosevelt Holds, Move Will Prove Best for All Sections

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—President Roosevelt is making use of the federal housing campaign to further his drive against exorbitant interest rates or what he describes as usury.

Even at the possible expense of slowing up new housing development for awhile the President has decreed that a 5 per cent basic maximum interest rate should prevail throughout the country, despite the fact that the law allows 6 per cent and James A. Moffett, housing administrator, advocated a varying rate from 5 to 6 per cent for different sections of the country.

Mr. Roosevelt stated at his press conference yesterday afternoon that he was well aware of the fact that the new interest rate was probably going to slow up building in sections of the country where money-lenders have been getting 8 and 10 per cent, but he announced that he insisted on it as part of an educational plan looking toward the reduction of exorbitant and usurious rates that have slowed up building. Five per cent is quite enough for money to earn, the President declared, adding that he felt very strongly on the subject.

England's Rates Cited

The President's stand is in keeping with other statements he has made from time to time on the necessity of reducing the earnings on capital. It is interesting in light of the fact that Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, on his return from Europe this summer, declared that housing could never be improved on a large scale in this country until interest rates were lowered. In England, he reported, private capital was being lent for home building at a 3 or 4 per cent interest rate.

Mr. Hopkins' statement was made at the time when statisticians were figuring that the total charges on the housing administration's home repair installment loans amounted to between 9 and 10 per cent. It was taken at the time as a prediction that loans at that rate would not succeed. Mr. Hopkins was called down by housing officials and later explained he referred to interest rates on new housing, not on repairs.

The section of the housing act which makes provision for new building is just going into effect. Originally this section was considered secondary in importance because greater activity was expected in home modernization than in new building. The repair drive has not come up to expectations and officials are looking more and more to new building, especially in the fields of slum clearance and low-cost suburban housing to give the long-anticipated boost to the heavy industries.

Affects Power Earnings

President Roosevelt's drive to cut down high interest rates is not spectacular, but persistent. It crops up continually in the Tennessee Valley Authority's attempt to reduce power companies' earnings and in the schemes of various government lending agencies to furnish credit at reduced rates. There has been talk in some quarters of a law against usury to aid in keeping interest charges down.

J. Howard Ardley, formerly a vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, is in charge of the new building section of the Federal Housing Administration. By Nov. 15, he expects to have his organization ready to make loans which under the law must not exceed $16,000 or be above 80 per cent of the value of the property. The loans are to be amortized by regular payments over a 20-year period.

Revolving Fund Set Up

The Federal Government has set aside $10,000,000 to establish a revolving fund which is later to be paid from premiums collected from coöperating banks, building and loan associations and insurance companies. Any lending institution can apply for insurance on the home mortgages it holds, provided the property is not of a speculative character.

If the home owner defaults on his mortgage payment, the lending institution files a claim with one of the national mortgage associations which are to be set up; the Government issues a debenture to the institution, takes title to the property and looks for a sale.

After the sale the institution is paid all that it has in the property. If a profit is made, the Government gets it; if a loss, the Government takes it. Sudden demands for large sums with the alternative of ruin through foreclosure will no longer face home buyers whose mortgages are insured by the Government.

Radio Inquiry Ordered

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission yesterday ordered an investigation of charges by Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania that his political speeches over various radio stations in the State had been interfered with.

Movie Men Admit Need for Clean-Up

Code of Production Methods Recently Adopted, Associate Producer Points Out, Indicates That Often Decent Pictures Were Spotted by Interjection of Matter That Was Offensive to the Better Public

Who's to Blame for the Movies?

Tenth of 12 Articles

Supplementing the series of articles on "Who's to Blame for the Movies?" by E. C. Sherburne, dramatic and motion-picture critic of The Christian Science Monitor, expressions on various phases of the motion picture have been obtained from several representatives of the industry itself. Today's article includes comment by Harry Rapf of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; a cameraman and a director of feature films.

By Harry Rapf

Associate Producer, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Culver City, Calif.

Not in years has business been as good in the film industry as it is today. The flare-up of the demand for cleaner pictures has proved a real service to the producers. With the industry under a censorship, exercised by itself, a series of pictures has been issued that have actually drawn their largest receipts in the so-called severe censorship areas where city and state supervision of films is exercised. The industry, under self-regulation, has proved that it could make pictures that would satisfy the censors.

One of the criticisms against the industry, that many otherwise good pictures were spoiled for people of taste by incidental objectionable talk and risque episodes that were put in just to give films a kick, has been met by the code of production methods followed by Mr. Joseph I. Breen.

The introduction of these methods is an acknowledgment by the industry that there was ground for objection to the so-called "spotted" film. Yet these methods can be used without destroying the dramatic values of a picture, values that may not be dispensed with if films are to retain the quality of all phases of being representative of human behavior.

Resentment within the industry is natural whenever charges of ignorance and immorality are made against the men and women who are responsible for the making of motion pictures. Because these are simply unfounded when they single out film-making from all the other industries as being blameworthy.

I know of no finer body of men and women in any great organized activity. A beautiful family life is the rule, not the exception, among those engaged in making motion picture entertainment. Think of the patriotic work the films have always done in every national crisis—in support of Government activities during the World War, in furthering the objectives of the NRA, in pouring out studio resources in the aid of good causes, for charity and education.

The whole weight of the industry's technical and financial facilities, only just recently, were put at the disposal of Max Reinhardt to make possible his magnificent production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in Hollywood Bowl. Then the studios lent their stars and featured players to make the first night of that now famous spectacle a glamorous occasion. These are only a few high lights of a book that could be written about the services of the film industry to the general good.

There should be no quarrel between the films and the church. Each serves humanity in its own field; each can and does help the other. It should be possible for churches to say a good word for films when it is deserved, and it is often deserved.

National scandals have been pinned upon the film industry in connection with incidents that would have passed without notice in other lines of business. It is only to be expected that we should protest against this unfairness, arising as it does from the fact that Hollywood is always in the limelight.

Let it not be forgotten that the making of films is an art as well as an industry. Everybody concerned in the making of a motion picture must be in the nature of things an artist in some degree, because he is engaged in a creative activity. Our product is cultural as well as simply entertainment.

The talent of the world is at Hollywood's disposal. But do not demand of us control of the private lives of all the people engaged in making films. That is a responsibility impossible to exercise in all its implications. For what an individual does, after all, is a reflection of what he is. And what he is, in the last analysis, is his own responsibility.

Heads of the film industry do not have to be told what is right and wrong. They know. The best minds in Hollywood have always deplored use of smut for smut's sake. They know that the whole problem of good taste is at the base of the impulse to produce clean films.

Nor should the public responsibility in this matter of good taste be overlooked. Films should exercise a broadening and edifying influence in their general effect, and we know this, because we know that it has always been the clean films that could have family support that have brought in the largest grosses. That is a matter of record.

The films provide a great relaxation and refreshment to audiences today. Without this universal release of entertainment, people in this mechanical age would have had insufficient solace and relief from the drabness of their daily round. Don't think for a moment that this release could have been provided except by hard working, devoted artists and business men and women.

By A Cameraman

Often a cameraman can and does help a director with ideas. Sometimes, however, the cameraman is sure that the director is not getting the best possible effects but has either not the courage or the au-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Good Brakes for Ticker Tapes

Politics Sidetracks Human Need

All's Quiet on Lampoon Front

(Continued from Page 1)

harmonic Orchestra are generally free of this time-docking by local advertisers. The Mobilization for Human Needs program, emphasizing as it does the necessity for private charity, might conceivably be in this class.

But Monday night the Mobilization for Human Needs program will not have the usually powerful voices of the big Boston stations to send out its message for charity. Only low-powered WAAB will take it. Politicians of both parties have taken the time on the other stations for speeches, thus side-tracking the "Mobilization" program.

The politicians, too, will talk of relief, of human needs and how they will take care of them if they are elected. Evidently they do not see it as bad political manners—if not bad politics—to sidetrack a nation-wide nonpartisan appeal, to which thousands have given unselfishly, to put over their political points.

Education

Just Out For Fun

All is quiet on the Charles!

The missing copies of the combined Harvard Lampoon and Princeton Tiger are not only back in Harvard hands . . . if they were ever out of them . . . but selling like a "wuxtry edition" with big black headlines.

Tommy Krug, editor of the Yale humorous publication, the Record, admitted that "the boys in blue" had something to do with the missing copies. The Harvard journalists said, "Sure, they're just getting even for the 'dognaping' of Handsome Dan last year."

But the Princeton editors are strangely silent in all of this "magazine manipulation." Could it be possible that the "Honorable Gentlemen from New Jersey" might have done a bit of underground work with the Elis? Three thousand copies of any paper are a bit cumbersome to go around "snatching" from a well-known printer's.

Liquor Control

New Police Weapon

One of the weaknesses in keeping drunken drivers off the streets has been that the police lacked power to arrest a person for this offense alone; only an inspector of the Registry of Motor Vehicles had this power. The police have been therefore holding such drivers on a plain charge of drunkenness or driving without a license, waiting until morning to put in the application for the more serious offense of driving while under the influence of alcohol.

Today Boston police could tackle drunken driver cases with more sureness. The way had been made clear for them to arrest and directly charge with drunken driving any person they found committing this offense. They could thank an opinion given yesterday by the Supreme Judicial Court written by Judge Henry T. Lummus.

Transportation

Canary Yellow Delay

Many a commuter was late in getting home yesterday, and all because of a train. Not his own train, but the canary yellow streamline train of the Union Pacific Railroad on exhibition at Track 6 in the South Station. Nearly 20,000 visitors filed through the corridors of the six-car train. Many who did not have time to wait in line walked around it Closing hour found thousands still waiting to walk through.

Those who did have the time and patience to stand in a double line that extended down the platform and well into the station concourse "oh'd" and "ah'd" over the trim buffet and coach car with its bucket seats and individual tables, its compartment bedrooms, its Pullman sections with better than European privacy, its individual washstands, its "tall man" berths, its color scheme and insulation against outside sounds that impressed newspaper men on its record-breaking run from Boston to Providence on Thursday.

Closed to curious local trainmen and public alike was the engine room of the streamline torpedo containing the 900-horsepower two-cycle Diesel 12-cylinder engine directly connected to two generators which manufacture enough current to drive all four propulsion motors, supply power for lighting and cooking and air-conditioning.

The engine room was barred to visitors not because Union Pacific had any secrets to keep from prying eyes but because in the problem of weight saving much of the exhaust tubing and piping in the engine room was fashioned of gas-shell-thick copper which careless visitors' shoes might dent.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston

MacCormick Decries U. S. Deportation Law And Awaits Reform

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3 (AP)—Changes in the deportation laws were urged last night by Col. Daniel W. MacCormick, United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, in an address at Yale University, given under the auspices of the American Immigrant Institute of Connecticut.

"There is no parallel in modern history to American deportations under present harsh and cruel laws other than the Siberian exiles under the tyrannical and despotic Tsarist Government of Russia," asserted Colonel MacCormick.

The speaker said the outstanding change needed in these laws is to bring about the abatement of cruel and unnecessary hardship to persons of good character.

"Our deportation laws are intended to rid the country of the undesirable alien," asserted Colonel MacCormick, "but it had never occurred to me that these laws were employed to tear husbands from wives, parents from their children, not only to separate families, but to disperse them. This is an utterly inhuman procedure."

The commissioner said that in the hope that Congress, at its next session, will amend the laws, action on 1200 warrants of deportation is being deferred.

Mulloney Trial

Exit McCann

"Move on to the next job." With these orders from Washington, Irving G. McCann prepared to pack his bags and head for Knoxville, Tenn. The special Assistant Attorney-General had plunged into the tangled affairs of the closed Federal National Bank, won 18 indictments against nine bank officials, lost the first trial against Daniel C. Mulloney, won conviction in the second. With the ground prepared, and one conviction secured, the remaining 16 indictments would be easier.

So Mr. McCann was today ordered to call it a job. In Knoxville, another skein to be unraveled awaits him. His assistants will carry on.

He will leave behind him a court decision that "blazes a new trail on bank procedure." For so said Judge James A. Morton Jr., who delivered it. By finding Mulloney guilty, the judge extended the previous definition of what constitutes "misapplication of funds" into new fields. Convictions on this point will be more easily obtained in future—if the judge is sustained. Depositors will be safer. Mr. McCann is well satisfied, as he takes to the trail again.

Crime Control

Water Bill Racket

Boston police uncovered a new racket yesterday. A man appeared at the Copley Plaza Hotel and said he could through political influence reduce the hotel's water bill. Manager Arthur Race kept him busy until the police arrived. In the man's possession were found a list of a dozen other big Boston buildings. He will probably be charged with attempting to defraud the city of $700.

Lowell Case For Study

Last June a married couple were found in Tyngsboro slain by gun fire. No motive seemed to exist. The case made no sense to the police. The trail seemed to get nowhere. But Sergeant William Liston and Special Officer Frank H. Murphy of the Lowell police kept it in mind.

Last night Mitchell J. Gondek, former high school track star, was being questioned by Sergeant Liston about an attempted break when the sergeant suddenly asked if he wasn't guilty of the Tyngsboro killing. The youth hesitated a moment, then said he was.

He was completely calm and proceeded to tell of one of the most heartless cases in New England crime history. Having robbed a house and then taken a couple of guns belonging to a police officer, Gondek said he held up a couple of places, then had an irresistible desire to fire the gun. Target practice didn't help. He wanted to kill someone with it. So he calmly went to the home of the Tyngsboro couple and killed them, even pursuing the wounded husband and shooting him a second time as he tried to crawl away. "I wanted the thrill," he said. "Then I didn't have courage to kill myself."

Gondek calmly told of breaks. Strange practices adopted among these was walking out of robbed houses and leaving the gas jets turned on, stealing canaries and letting them out of their cages when he got outside. Gondek will be tried immediately.

They Seek State Treasuryship

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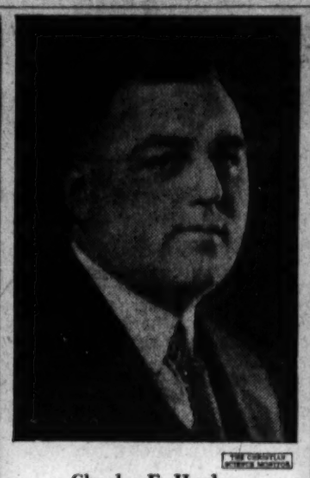
Oscar U. Dionne
Republican



Charles F. Hurley
Democrat

Henry Maltzman
Socialist

Monitor Feature Radiocast Postponed

OWING to station arrangements, Ernest Beaufort will postpone until Nov. 10 his weekly series of feature programs of selected stories taken from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section and radiocast over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

On Nov. 10 at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, Mr. Beaufort will take for his subject "Some Members of the British Royal Family." WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.35 meters.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight, cloudy and warmer late tonight; Sunday showers and warmer; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Sunday occasional rains and warmer.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Sunday occasional rains and warmer.

Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday, with occasional rain beginning late tonight or Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast or south winds, probably becoming strong over south portion Sunday, and overcast weather tonight and Sunday; occasional rain Sunday.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday: North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain ending Sunday night and rain again about Wednesday; otherwise generally fair; colder Monday, warmer by Wednesday and colder Thursday and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	42	New Orleans	68	82
Bermuda	70	80	New York	42	50
Chicago	50	50	Norfolk, Va.	50	52
Denver	32	50	Philadelphia	40	50
Helena, Mont.	42	54	St. Louis	60	60
Jacksonville	66	74	St. Paul	42	48
Kansas City	56	66	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	38	52
Miami, Fla.	78	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 3.
B—Maximum, Nov. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:26 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 8:46 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"SUCCESS STORY" (Majestic). Group Theatre production. 8:30.

"SAY WHEN" (Shubert). Last day of this musical comedy. 8:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis.) Comedy of bundling in colonial days. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"The Richest Girl in the World." Miriam Hopkins with Joel McCrea, Fay Wray and Reginald Denny. On the stage, Josephine Elberry, radio singer. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

EXETER—"The World Moves On." Shows the growth of the middle west. 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. Also "Straight Is the Way."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Menace." A girl and her fiancee are hounded from Africa to California by a self-appointed avenger of his brother's death. Fenway at 2:16, 4:34, 6:52, 9:10. Paramount at 9, 11:12 a. m., 1:34, 3:56, 6:18, 8:40, 11:02. Also Pat O'Brien in "I Sell Anything."

FINE ARTS—"Power," an English film based on the novel "Jew Suss." Also Walt Disney cartoon, "China Shop," and fourth films in geology and symphony series. 1:50, 4:20, 6:48, 9:15.

METROPOLITAN—"Marie Galante," with European star, Ketti Gallian, and Spencer Tracy. The Foy Family on the stage. 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

MODERN—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.

SCOLLAY—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Vaudeville. 11:59 a. m, 3:09, 6:19, 9:30.

ORPHEUM—"What Every Woman Knows. Vaudeville, with Olsen and Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55.

BOSTON—"Gridiron Flash," with Eddie Quillan and Betty Furness. On the stage, "Gay Nineties Revue." 10:16 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:22, 10:24.

UPTOWN—"Cleopatra," with Claudette Colbert. 2:35, 6, 9:25. Also "Charlie Chan's Courage."

STATE—"The Merry Widow." Franz Lehar's operetta in a new and elaborate screen version, with Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald. Arthur Martel at the organ. 12:35, 2:50, 5:05, 7:20, 9:45.

TREMONT—Will Rogers in "State Fair," and William Powell in "One Way Passage." Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

Music

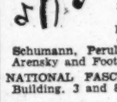
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—"Siegfried" Act Three—with soloists. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Park Street and March Avenue, West Roxbury. 3:30.

Music

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge, conductor. 3:30. Program: "Nut Cracker" Suite.....Tchaikovsky "A Night in India" suite.....Cobb "Prometheus" overture.....Beethoven "Caprice Espagnole".Rimsky-Korsakow "Galliard".....Locke "Dance—Dido and Aeneas".....Purcell "Overture Miniature".....Tchaikovsky



GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; Jacques Rubenstein, violinist; Leo Litwin, accompanist. Program includes Allegro Aperto of Mozart's Concerto in A major; "Depuis le jour," from "Louise," by Charpentier, and compositions of Brahms, Duparc, Schumann, Perullo, Moussorgsky, Parks, Arensky and Foote. 2.

NATIONAL FASCIST BAND—Mechanics Building. 3 and 8:15.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—"Fascism Crushes Central Europe," by Dr. Julius Deutsch, of Austria. 7:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Theatre Going in Europe, 1934," lecture by Frank W. C. Hersey. 3:30. Comedy impersonations and songs by Edythe R. MacLean. 8.

ART MUSEUM—Lectures: "Paintings," by Miss Christensen. 2; "Museum Treasures," by Mrs. Sayward. 2:30; for children, "A Pyramid King," by Miss Maginnis. 3:30.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE—"The World in Revolution," by R. V. Kaltenborn. In Old South Forum series. 3:15.

FORD HALL FOLKS' MEETING—Rev. Spence Burton will speak on his recent experiences during a nine months' visit to Asia. Kingsley Hall, Ford Building. 4.

Monday

DAGUERREOTYPES—Exhibition of pictures by Josiah Johnson Hawes, including photos of Jenny Lind and Daniel Webster. Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street. 9 a. m. to 5.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Army-Illinois football	Eddy Duchin and	Local dance music.	Hits and Encores:
5:15	game	his orchestra	Male quartet	records; talks.
5:30	NBC piano duo	Studio soloist	"Jack Armstrong",	'Getting the News'
5:45	"Ranch Boys"	Evening Tattler	High school scores	"Miniatures"
6:00	Political talk	"One Man's Fam-	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15	Political speakers	ily," dramatic sk.	Political talk	Musical program
6:30	News; features	Features; news	Football talk	Local dance music.
6:45	Political talk	"Sport Parade"	Political talk	Music; speaker
7:00	Political talk	Neal O'Hara	"A More Perfect	News Service
7:15	'Anti-Steel Trap Law'	Vocalists; sketch.	Union," sketch	Local dance music.
7:30	Political talk	"Pick and Pat,"	Jack Smith; orch.	Italian Armistice
7:45	Political talk	comedy; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Day program;
8:00	Art in America talk	Sketches and mu-	Roxy Revue: orch.;	special speakers
8:15	series: Grace Hayes,	sic, with Sigmund	chorus; quartet;	and musical
8:30	George Olsen and his	Romberg & Wil-	sketch; soloists.	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	dance orchestra	liam Lyon Phelps	Musical Revue	Jubilee Singers
9:00	Radio City Party:	Rose Bampton:	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Maj. Bowes group;	vocal duo; orch.	chorus; orchestra	News Service
9:30	Political victory rally	"Gibson Family";	Political talk	Himber Orch.; Joey
9:45	from Tremont Tem-	musical comedy.	Studio speaker	Nash; readings
10:00	ple; speakers; mu-	written for radio;	Andrew Jacobson	Concert band; In-
10:15	sical program	soloists; orchestra	and his orchestra	dian legend
10:30	Political victory rally	Political talk	Political talk	Saturday Revue:
10:45	program	Political talk	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orch.
11:00	Reports; feature	Forecasts; events.	News Service	Elder Michaux and
11:15	NBC dance music.	NBC dance music.	Local dance music.	congregation
11:30	Freddie Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	Glen Gray's Casa	Perley Stevens and
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	Loma Orchestra	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	High school music	Mexican Orch.	Reg. service of The	Morning service of
11:00	News; violin and	Morning worship	Mother Church,	Tremont Temple
11:15	piano sonata	from Old South	The First Church	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits	Church in Boston;	of Christ, Scien-	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Samovar Serenade	sermon; choir	tist, in Boston	soloist; organ
12:00	"The Ailing House";	and organ	Vocal ensemble re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features	Local dance music.	cital	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar; harps	String ensemble,
12:45	of the Air: soloists;	cago Round Table	Studio speaker	from network
1:00	chorus and concert	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	Columbia Church
1:15	orch. under M. Rapee	facts period	with speakers,	of the Air
1:30	Dr. Daniel A. Poling;	Mary Small; solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	male quartet	ists; orchestra	ensemble	musical program
2:00	Anthony Frome	Soloist; speaker;	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy;
2:15	Becker dog story	narrator; orch.	Minstrel Man"	soloists; orchestra
2:30	'Smilin' Through,"	Gene Arnold and	Royal Hawaiian	Political talk
2:45	dramatic sketch.	the Commodores.	Dance Band	Local dance music.
3:00	with Jane Cowl and	"Talking Picture	Studio speaker	New York Philhar-
3:15	other players	Time"; sketch	Political talk	monic - Symphony
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Musical Romance:	Veterans' Band;	Orchestra, Hans
3:45	Harry E. Fosdick	features; music.	vocal soloist	Lange, conductor;
4:00	"Temple of Song"	Kansas City Or.;	Special network	from Carnegie
4:15	Antisteel trap talk	De Wolf Hopper.	religious hour	Hall; Lawrence
4:30	"The Land of Begin-	John B. Kennedy.	from Detroit;	Gilman, program
4:45	ning Again": music.	Dream drama	talk; music	commentator
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Serenade: solo-	Soloist; organ	"Open House"; so-
5:15	Civil War drama	ists; orchestra	Political talk	loists; orchestra.
5:30	Explorers' Club	"The House by the	Political talk	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog drama	Side of the Road"	Political talk	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period,	News Service	Music by Gershwin:
6:15	Coburn Orch.; soloist.	from New York	Political talk	soloists; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Salute program	Political talk	"Smilin' Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sk.	Popular vocal	Political talk	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Popular orchestra	Political talk	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch.	and soloists	Political talk	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; poli-	Family Theater:	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	tical talk; sketch	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Symphony Orch.,	male quartet;
8:15	Ernst Ansermet,	orchestra with	Victor Kolar, con-	choir; organ
8:30	conductor; Jose	Del Castillo and	ductor; Giovanni	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	Iturbi, pianist	vocal sextet	Martinelli, tenor.	dation recital
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Alex Woollcott;	ERA Opera Orches-
9:15	bani; Previn Orch.	popular soloists.	Armbruster Orch.	tra concert, Raf-
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Will Rogers; Bill	faelo Martino, con.
9:45	Songs and comedy	of Familiar Music	Corum; orchestra.	News Service
10:00	"As I See It"	"Doc" Rockwell;	Haggery - Ocnoff	Wayne King and
10:15	Political talk	trio; orchestra	and orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	"A Man Must Read,"	Black's Orch.; so-	Gubernatorial	"Evidence," Dra-
10:45	Donald Richberg	loists; chorus	campaign speaker	matic Guild sk.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild: Joseph Honti, pianist; Gordon String Quartet.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: History; "Marco Polo at the Court of Kubla Khan."
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "The Young Mrs. Winthrop."
3:00 WNAC, Symposium: "The Rôle of Silver in International Affairs."
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:00 WNAC, "Visiting America's Little House," William S. Paley, president of Columbia Broadcasting System.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WNAC, "Planning for Tomorrow," Payson Smith, for Education Week.

Dinner and After

8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout; mixed vocal group; string orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall, baritone; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "A Good Soldier," network dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook, comedian; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Address, Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee.
10:15 WNAC, Address, James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.
10:30 WAAB, "Mobilization for the Human Needs of 1934": radio drama by Robert Sherwood; speakers.

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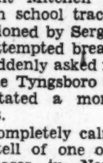

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State Candidates Get Closer To Issues on Governorship

(Continued from Page 1)

the Republican ticket carries, was supported last night by former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, who cited his own experience as chairman of the Massachusetts public works administration as proof that it is not necessary to elect a Democratic governor to receive just treatment from Washington.

Mr. Curley paused in his interpretations of Rooseveltian policies long enough last night to mention the other names on the Democratic ticket and praise the merits of his running mates, urging all hands, regardless of party, to vote the straight Democratic ticket.

Urges Ignoring of Parties

"The party distinction has been eliminated during the past 12 weeks," he declared. "It is no longer Republican or Democratic. It is a welded party of voters eager and anxious to line up solidly for the improvement of the sorry lot of humanity, bewildered and beset after the crippling and exhausting years of misrule and depression.

"We have come to the parting of the ways. We will either go ahead under Roosevelt or we are going to fall back to the old dismal days when the people were exploited. Republicans everywhere are as interested as Democrats in transferring people from welfare rolls to pay rolls.

"I am interested in this campaign in one thing. I am interested in one main issue. I am interested in helping Roosevelt, for the destiny of Massachusetts is irrevocably linked with the forward march of the New Deal."

Closing Rally of G. O. P.

And so the campaign draws toward a close in a fanfare of trumpets and a salvo of guns. One big final battle is to be staged and then—the ballots. The Republicans take their stand for this decisive engagement on grounds hallowed by tradition.

In Tremont Tempe, Boston, tonight, the clans gather to encourage their candidates and the voters assemble to hear the case of the G. O. P. aspirants presented under most colorful auspices. Like Hoar and Lodge and McCall, Coolidge and Cox and Fuller, the leaders of the Republican ticket will face a capacity audience in the old hall that has seen more than three decades of Republican closings rally.

Lieutenant-Governor Bacon, candidate for Governor; John W. Haigis, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Robert M. Washburn, candidate for the United States Senate, are to be the first-line speakers. They will be supported by Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, and Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, nominees for reëlection, and by Oscar U. Dionne, candidate for State Treasurer.

Will Be a Free Show

An entertainment program has been arranged. The military band of Norwood Post, A. L., champions of the United States, will play stirring music. The Knickerbocker Quartet will sing campaign, patriotic and popular songs, and Mme. Marie Murray, symphony guest artist and radio favorite, will render a number of solos.

Such a huge turnout is expected by the Democrats that their closing rally will be held in the Boston Garden on Sunday night. Besides the candidate for Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph L. Hurley, and for other elective offices, there will appear on the speaking program Ferdinand Pecora, the fiery federal prosecutor whose investigations reached the house of Morgan.

His presence on the rostrum for Curley indicates that Mr. Bacon is coming in for some heavy fire regarding his alleged banking affiliations. Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine, Democratic two-seater, will add his support to Mr. Curley's new deal arguments.

By way of entertainment features, there will be present the Herbert L. Ackroyd Post drum corps, winners at the Miami competition.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAHANT, Mass., Nov. 3—Mrs. Abbie M. Roland, former secretary of the State Democratic Committee, and one of the most prominent Democratic women in Massachusetts, has announced that she will not support the candidacy of James M. Curley for Governor.

Mrs. Roland's stand against the Democratic candidate is based very largely on a statement made some years back that "he was opposed to free speech."

The alternative in Mrs. Roland's decision to desert her party, as far as the head of the ticket is concerned, promises a Democratic vote for Lieut.-Gov. Gasper G. Bacon.

However, Nahant's leading woman Democrat will continue a staunch supporter of President Roosevelt and his ideals.

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German Front Leader in Saar Claims 90 Per Cent of Voters Want Union With Fatherland

Pirro Tells Monitor Opposition Isn't Important; Admits Huge Registration Needs Investigating but Reich Doesn't Fear Results

By Sisley Huddleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN — What is the German Front and what the attitude of its leadership in the matter of the coming plebiscite in the Saar?

I felt it necessary to obtain an authorized statement of the viewpoint of the "Deutsche Front," and so amid much handraising and cries of "Heil Hitler!"—which left no doubt as to the sympathy of the members of the German Front with the Third Reich—I was shown in the Waterloostrasse up some stairs into an office, simply furnished, with a huge map of the Saar on the wall. And there was Jakob Pirro, the Leader of the German Front in the Saar, an earnest young man, who spoke with emphasis and volubility. His answers to my questions were those of one who had no doubt whatever. His white teeth flashed with absolute conviction. Certainly he is thoroughly persuaded of the rightness of the cause, and he can persuade others.

The German Front is the principal organization in the Saar. Only recently has it been formed by the amalgamation of the former political parties except those of the Socialists and Communists. Apart therefore from the men and women who are, no doubt sincerely, working for the overthrow of the existing institutions, there is, so far as political organizations are concerned, virtual unanimity on the demand for the unconditional reintegration of the Saar into the German Reich. There will always be dissidents, heretics, people in revolt, and the number of those who entertain social conceptions which exclude all idea of patriotism and nationalism has grown considerably in every country. And there are also groups with particular interests. Yet it may be taken that the "Deutsche Front" is by far the most representative—perhaps the only representative—political organization in the Saar; in that it embraces all the orthodox parties.

Claims 90 Per Cent

The lists of the German Front, according to its own affirmation, include over 90 per cent of the voters. But the number of voters is not yet settled. There are claims which must be subjected to investigation. There are, as I write, thousands of names more than the total of the electorate—an electorate which is composed of men and women who were living in the Saar at the time of the signing of the Treaty and who are now twenty years of age. Doubtless there are wrongful attempts to swell the roll and it will be necessary to see there is no duplication in the different communes. The French have been accused, as well as the Germans, of trying to put their partisans on the registers. By "resident" is not meant the Allied soldiers who happened to be in the Saar in June 1919. Yet it is asserted that French reserve officers have been invited to fill up application forms without mentioning their military status.

I asked Herr Pirro about the possibility of mistakes. "It may be there are a few but they are of no importance. So far as we are concerned all claims are bona fide. They will be weeded out by the Plebiscite Commission. We would have no interest in increasing the number, and thus reducing the high percentage which is unquestionably resolved on the return of the Saar to Germany."

Opposition

Would not the Socialists oppose them? He agreed that they would favor the status quo, but he contended that they were not strong in the Saar. As for the Roman Catholics they were, after all, first of all German in their outlook. Some of the dignitaries of the Church have actually given a lead in the sense of reincorporation. It is highly improbable that the Vatican will express itself to the contrary. Though three-quarters of the population is Roman Catholic, their Catholicism is German rather than Roman, while the Protestants have their roots in the German soil.

Again I suggested that the émigrés from Germany might influence the voting. He denied it. They were chiefly "intellectuals." "We are workers here," he declared. There were newspapers which were chiefly read outside the Saar. The Saar could not become an asylum for newcomers who indulged in agitation.

This led him to complain that some of these newcomers were given more or less responsible posts which put them in authority over the people. There should be complete neutrality on their part. But their preconceived ideas prevented them from being objective.

Antagonism Denied

"It would appear that there is some feeling between the 'Deutsche Front' and the Governing Commission," I remarked.

He did not reply for a moment. The difficulties are, of course notorious. At last he said: "There is no desire, I assure you, on our part to be antagonistic. We should be glad to get on better terms."

He scoffed at the notion that extra police from outside were needed. Everything was calm and would remain calm.

Would I not go to one of the public meetings that evening and judge for myself? I said I should be delighted, and he prepared me a special letter of admission.

Could there be a second plebiscite, as suggested by the French? The French believe, rightly or wrongly, that if the voters were promised another chance later on, when political conditions are different, they might accept the status quo now, whereas if they have only one opportunity of declaring themselves German or non-German, even the anti-Hitlerites will be obliged to vote German.

"Impossible," snapped Herr Pirro. "The Treaty is quite clear on this point."

Status Quo Ruled Out

The position of the Saarlanders, could they really be induced to vote for the status quo on the nebulous promise of another plebiscite, would be intolerable.

When I asked about the border communes, he produced a statistical map which showed that their estimated percentages are as high as the communes of the interior. I do not know what is the exact value of such a map, but if it is only 60 per cent accurate then the hope that a few communes will contain a majority against union with Germany is ill-founded.

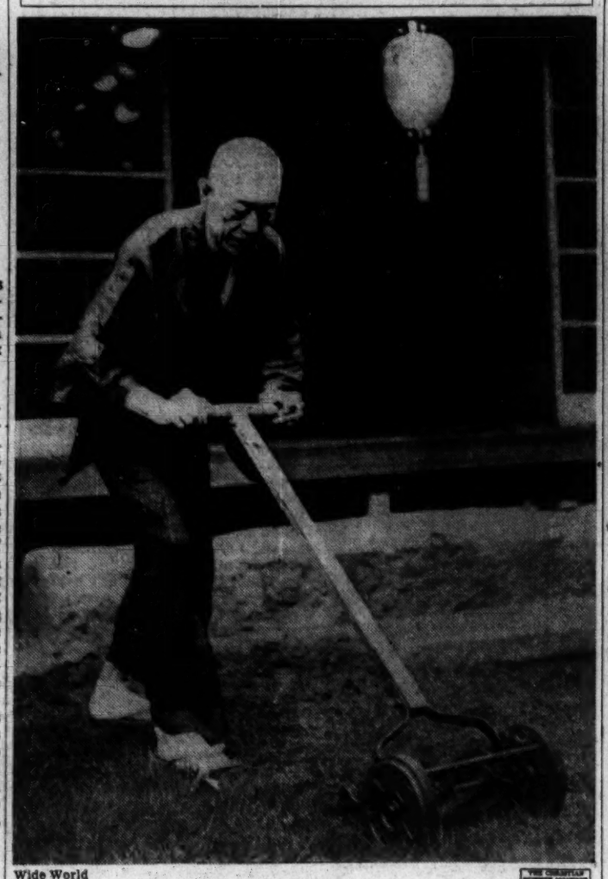
The danger is that if there are a few communes which favor the status quo, then a decision may be given by which, off this or that ground, other communes would be added to them to form an economic whole. Such was the case in Upper Silesia from which Poland benefitted.

"It will not arise here," asserted Herr Pirro. "The counting will be by districts and the majority will be indisputable and overwhelming. It is our business now to rally such small minority as may exist."

As I took my leave, there entered an official of the "Deutsche Front." Hands were raised, and the greeting of "Heil Hitler!" was heard.

In the streets, as I wandered, the swastika flag flew, and in the shop windows were Nazi badges, and portraits of Der Führer.

Japanese Banker Takes His Exercise



Wide World

No National Corner on This Outdoor Sport

But Photograph Might Have Been Made Over Here.

Actually, Hisaakira Hijikata, governor of the Bank of Japan, gets away from the counting house long enough to push a quite American-looking lawn mower in front of his home in Tokyo. The shojis pushed aside and the lantern hanging inside the house all help the story that the picture was made in Japan and not a suburb of Boston or Chicago or San Francisco.

Australian Editor Reports American Courteous People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Describing the Americans as being for the most part a quiet and unobtrusive people, the editor-in-chief of the Adelaide News and The Mail, E. Garnett Bonney, in an address to the Rotary Club, said that Australians should do everything in their power to cultivate a wider and deeper friendship.

Mr. Bonney returned recently with his wife from a four months' tour of the United States and Canada, including an 8500-mile motor trip. Mr. Bonney said the Americans depicted in the films which were exhibited in Australia were not a true portrayal. The antagonistic feeling that the Australian showed toward Americans should be eliminated. "If any Australian is sighing for a new experience," said Mr. Bonney, "I would urge him strongly to visit the United States and cross the continent by car. Not only will he have an unforgettable experience but he will get right to the heart of the country and learn to know how to like the people."

One of the outstanding attributes of the worth-while American was his courtesy to strangers, said Mr. Bonney in the first of a series of articles which he is writing for his paper. "Service with a smile" was the national watchword. The garage man who served petrol never failed to clean the windshield thoroughly, check up the amount of oil in the engine and to fill the radiator. The waitress in the lowliest wayside café never failed to visit the tables to ask, "Are you folks all right?" The bank clerk who handled a letter of credit said when the business was over, "Good-by—glad to have met you, I'm sure."

"We did not meet one impolite or indifferent salesman in the whole tour," said Mr. Bonney. "My outstanding impression was that the people of the Middle West are twin brothers to the outback of Australia. They look like him and think like him. One wishes that the people of the two countries could get closer to one another."

Mr. Bonney added that he was greatly surprised at the manner in which Chambers of Commerce worked to boost the localities they served. In the smallest town the chamber put on a brave face and got behind every progressive movement. To see some of those tiny towns, obviously hard-hit by the depression, beflaged and full of life and activity, gave a new respect for the booster who boosted for progress and not for mere theatrical show.

Clock for Horizon Of Santiago Donated

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 3 (By U. P.)—A giant clock, 150 feet across the dial, has been donated for erection on the summit of San Cristobal Hill, which rears its head 1000 feet above the city.

The clock would be set in an abandoned quarry which now disfigures the southern slope. Pleasant gardens would surround it, and at night it would be illuminated by neon tubes.

The largest in South America, it would cost 300,000 pesos, and would be visible from all parts of the city and suburbs and even from the outlying plains.

New Brunswick Fishing Aided by Boston Strike

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Nov. 3 (AP)—Fish shipments by water from Northern New Brunswick points to Boston have increased owing to the strike of Massachusetts fishermen, A. C. Currie, steamship agent, said yesterday.

Higher prices were being paid in Boston and North Shore shippers have been sending consignments by truck as well as water, he added.

Premier Wins French Cabinet To His Reforms

Threat of Resignation Forces Approval of Program

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 3—The French Cabinet today approved by a majority vote the constitutional reforms proposed by Premier Gaston Doumergue. Thus the way remains open for continuation of the political truce in France and for adoption of state reforms destined to give additional authority and stability to the Government.

However, the road to Versailles—where the National Assembly for reforming the constitution will be held—is still a rough and difficult one. For Edouard Herriot announced after the cabinet meeting that the Radicals—who are numerous in the Doumergue Cabinet and a vital part of his parliamentary majority—reserve their liberty to vote against the proposal to allow the President to dissolve the Chamber without the consent of the Senate. There is the possibility, therefore, of an adverse vote when the Chamber meets next week.

In well-informed circles here, however, complete confidence is expressed that M. Doumergue and M. Herriot working hand-in-hand will succeed in finding a compromise which will enable the present National Government to carry on and permit Radical deputies to accept the essence of M. Doumergue's projects.

These reforms, according to the official text published here today, include:

1. Limitation of the number of cabinet ministers to 20 and establishment of the office of Prime Minister;
2. The right of the President of the Republic to dissolve the Chamber without consent of the Senate, but during the first year of the Chamber's existence the Senate's consent must be obtained;
3. A measure forbidding state employees to strike;
4. Reservation for the Government of the right to initiate new expenditures;
5. The right of the President of the Republic to extend the budget over into another year or portion thereof by decree, if Parliament fails to pass a new budget by Jan. 1.

Premier Doumergue obtained the Cabinet's acceptance of these reforms by laying on the table his letter of resignation, and by emphasizing that the external situation—particularly the proximity of the Saar Plebiscite—made a governmental crisis dangerous at this time. It is generally felt here that these same arguments and especially the gravity or alleged gravity of the international situation will persuade the Deputies and Senators not to provoke a political crisis when the project is presented in Parliament.

British Labor Gain In Local Vote 526

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Latest compilation showed changes in British municipal council seats as a result of Thursday's election as follows:

Labor gains 526.
Conservative losses 405.
Liberal losses 30.
Other losses 91.

Since its defeat in the 1931 elections Labor has been repairing its damaged fences and leaders termed "amazing" the victories registered in the London area. Striking gains also were registered by the party in the provinces.

Heartened by the results, the executive of the London Labor Party announced it was immediately reviving and expanding the activities of its so-called municipal consultative committee, which will assist in pushing public welfare projects on the Labor program.

Canadian Corrects Report on Subsidy

QUEBEC, Nov. 3 (AP)—In a statement issued yesterday, J. Edouard Fortin, M. L. A. for Beauce, said he had been misquoted in reports of a recent speech at a banquet in Grand Mere, Que., when he was quoted as saying the Provincial Government would subsidize weekly newspapers.

His statement said: "At the speech I made at the banquet recently given in Shawinigan to Elzear Dallaire, president of the Weekly Newspapers Association, I did not say that the Government favored the weekly newspapers with grants without any obligation on the latters' part, but what I did say was that the Government recognized the publicity value of the rural newspapers by paying them for official notices which appeared in their columns, and that this money was of considerable assistance to the newspaper owners in helping them fulfill their missions."

Holographic Museum Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A hall of holography is being opened at Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tenn. In it is a collection of photographs and original letters, signatures, and documents written by famous men and women. The collection is the result of over 20 years' effort by Dr. J. W. Hill, chancellor; Thomas F. Madigan of New York, and others.

Unamuno Honored by Spain As Good Citizenship Teacher

Went Into Exile for His Championship of Republican Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain has paid a national homage to Prof. Miguel de Unamuno, her foremost thinker and man of letters, on the occasion of his retirement as Rector of the University of Salamanca, a post to which he was first appointed in 1901.

President Alcala Zamora, presiding over the ceremony at Salamanca, declared that Professor Unamuno's great work for Spain has been the teaching of true citizenship.

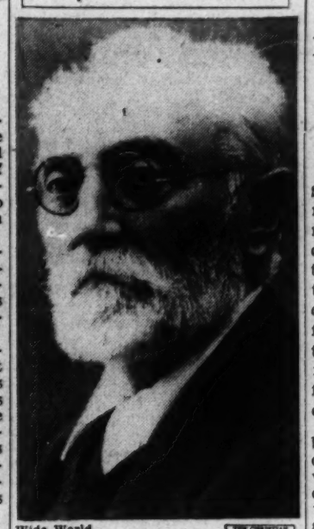
"The Republic," said Señor Zamora, "will always owe a great debt to Unamuno since he did perhaps more than anyone else to make its advent possible. When, during the dictatorship, he could have remained safe in the shelter of his official position as Rector of Salamanca, he fought openly for the Republic and went into exile for his pains."

Outstanding in his career of brilliant enterprise was his fearless opposition to King Alfonso, which gave a fresh urge to the Republican pioneers during this critical year. Speaking in the Madrid literary club, El Ateneo, with the King only a mile away in the Royal Palace, Professor Unamuno declared that Alfonso had attempted to deceive him some years before into abandoning his republicanism by promises of a liberal government. Soon afterward, the King condoned the establishment of the Primo de Rivera dictatorship.

Never before had such an attack been made on a reigning Spanish monarch in his own capital by one of his subjects, and the stir caused by it was immense. The King, however, in a gesture of magnanimity, merely invited Professor Unamuno to return to his post at Salamanca.

The importance of Professor Unamuno as a literary figure may be gauged by a statement by Salvador de Madariaga to the effect that the Professor's writings have a "something' which transcends the united qualities found in the works of Baroja, Azorin, Ortega y Gasset, Perez de Ayala, Valle-Inclan and Blasco Ibañez, the pioneers of the 1898 literary renaissance in Spain. His literary and political achievements have created a "Unamuno legend" of the tall old man in his Basque beret, walking and talking in the manner of the ancient Greeks.

Spain His Debtor



Wide World

Miguel de Unamuno

Rector of a Great University and a Great Patriot

Gruening Disclaims Territorial Inquiry

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Nov. 3 (By U. P.)—The question of federal support of the Pearson administration, now under fire, or disapproval was uppermost here yesterday with the arrival of Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, chief of the division of territories of the Interior Department.

Although Dr. Gruening insisted his mission was for the purpose of discussing relief plans for the Islands, and had no connection with any investigation of Gov. Paul M. Pearson, his visit was bound to be watched closely in view of sensational charges and demands for a congresional inquiry made just as he left Washington.

Allegations made by Paul C. Yates, recently dismissed as Governor Pearson's executive assistant, climaxed a prolonged series of protests and complaints by opponents of the administration. Governor Pearson, a Hoover appointee, took office in 1931.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 3—(By U. P.)—The choice between Puerto Rican statehood and independence must be decided by the majority of Puerto Ricans, not in Washington, according to Dr. Ernest Gruening, chief of the division of territories of the Department of Interior in a statement here yesterday.

Ontario Relief Offices Stormed by 200 Needy

LONG BRANCH, Ont., Nov. 3 (AP)—A crowd of 200 persons, refused winter supplies, took possession of the relief offices here yesterday and held the administrator prisoner.

They sat about the building playing cards and checkers while awaiting return of a delegation sent to see David A. Croll, Ontario Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs.

The clerical staff was allowed to leave, but the crowd kept J. S. Tiffin, the relief administrator, confined to his office.

Germans Arrest American Students As Spy Suspects

MUNICH, Ger., Nov. 3 (AP)—Two American students say they have reported to the United States Consul their subjection to a search by secret police who suspected them of espionage.

Miss Helen Lyster of New Rochelle, N. Y., and G. Griffith Johnson Jr., of Washington, D. C., said they were arrested, searched, stripped, and imprisoned Oct. 25, but that they were "treated with reasonable courtesy."

Both said they were watching the maneuvers of Storm Troopers at the local airport, when an officer observed Miss Lyster's camera. He accosted them and took them to police headquarters. The police operated in relays during the questioning, they said, and forced them to remove their clothing during the search.

Miss Lyster and Mr. Johnson said they repeatedly asked to be permitted to communicate with the United States Consul or an attorney, but were told "you are being held for espionage."

They were later released without apologies and without charges against them, after being given prison fare of black bread.

Miss Lyster's camera was returned to her after the police developed the film and found it had not been exposed.

The students said today they had "no official complaint to make" to German authorities concerning their treatment. Mr. Johnson said in a telephone conversation with Berlin that he and Miss Lyster "now realize we were on forbidden ground when we were arrested."

Australians Find Radio 'Thrillers' Harmful to Child

Parents and Teachers Seek Removal of Programs Exploiting Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Strong objection to radio "thrillers," mainly broadcast from American records and featured by the "B" class stations in Australia, has been taken by parents and educators on the ground of their bad effect on children. These stations, as distinct from "A" class stations, which obtain their revenue from listeners' license fees, subsist on revenue derived from advertising. Most of the "thrillers" are sponsored programs.

One of the most severe critics has been the New South Wales Director of Education, Mr. G. Ross Thomas, who, at a recent teachers' conference, said: "We all deplore the thriller which is being put over the air, so often to the detriment of the child mind. I refer to the kind of entertainment which has as its background undiluted crime.

"The commercialization of services such as broadcasting frequently leads to a lowering of cultural standards. Such is the morbid interest created by roadcast thrillers that they are going to have a devastating effect on the mind of the child, which is so plastic, impressionable and emotional.

"This type of entertainment is handed out at a very unsuitable hour, when the small child is preparing for bed, and its older brother or sister is settling down to homework. It is worse than sensational entertainment that comes in the form of literature. It comes through the ears and enters the mind of the child through the door of creative imagination.

"When we have all the vast field of good literature that could be exploited for the development of higher forms of thought and morals, it is a reflection on us that this kind of thing is tolerated, and that we allow it to be meted out to children at this particularly unsuitable time in the evening.

"From an educational point of view, broadcasting is still in the very first stages. If it cannot be used to foster higher ideals of life, it would be preferable, so far as education is concerned, that broadcasting should be eliminated altogether."

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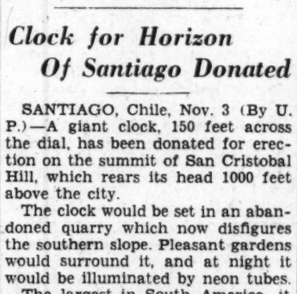

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Justice for Oklahoma Indians Sought in New Federal Act

Commissioner Collier Devotes Special Attention to Rights of These Tribes—Other Indians Have Vote on Nullification of Control by Guardians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Visiting Indian tribes, aiding them in formulating plans for changes in their community life under the Wheeler-Howard Act passed last June; then back to his Washington office for conferences with field workers, yet never too busy to see Indians with some minor complaint or major problem—that is the very active life that John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is leading today.

As Mr. Collier was interviewed at his desk in his office in the Hurley-Wright Building at Eighteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, he was giving much thought to the Oklahoma Indians, who alone are excluded from the Wheeler-Howard Act. Even a bill offered by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to nullify control of the Oklahoma Indians by guardians failed to pass.

As Mr. Collier feels that the guardians do not work to the best interests of the Indians, he is determined if it is a possible thing to have these Oklahoma Indians share in the benefit afforded other tribes by the new Indian Bill of Rights.

Several Changes of Location

It is a marvel that Mr. Collier knows where his office is when he returns to Washington, for already the Indian Bureau has been moved three times since he became commissioner and resignedly he said that another change is in the offing, but added: "So long as they let me alone in my work for the Indians, nothing else matters."

When the signal is given to "break camp" and take up other quarters in Washington, besides his official files and necessary equipment along go Indian pottery, blankets, totem poles and portrait paintings of benign Indian chiefs who look down not only upon Indian visitors but upon Indian workers.

Mr. Collier is determined to employ as many Indians as possible; there was Evelyn Pierce of the New York Senecas serving as secretary to Dr. Carson Ryan, and a Chippewa, Rose Meeley, engaged as stenographer, and not far from that office was Ruth Muskrat Bronson, Cherokee, in charge of the p' ement office, and seated opposite her was Ellwood Hardin, a Winnebago, her assistant for the time being.

These are just a few of the many Indian employees, and then who should walk in but Henry Roe Cloud, superintendent of the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., and Tom Dodge of the Navajos, who is chairman of the tribal council of his people. As Miss Hall, Mr. Collier's secretary, said: "You are specially fortunate, for it is rare to see so many important workers at once, as they are busy in the field."

More Positions for Indians

Mr. Collier, who had just returned from a visit to Oklahoma, announced that as time goes on he will be able to employ more Indians under the new act. He told how of the regular 5325 employees in the Indian service, 1785 are Indians, 489 having been appointed this year, and this, he said, was a small percentage to what he hopes it will be a year from now.

Then he added: "There are 12,203 Indians irregularly employed on Indian Emergency Conservation Work, 604 of these being given important positions through the Washington office and the rest enrolled on the reservations." Besides these Indians whose numbers necessarily fluctuate as work increases or decreases, 5906 Indians have received work outside the Indian service through the Indian employment division.

But the question of paramount importance to Mr. Collier now is the status of the Oklahoma Indians. They are excluded from the Wheeler-Howard Act, and as their land holdings have been cut down from more than 15,000,000 of the best acres to 1,500,000 of the poorest acres, Mr. Collier is fighting to the last ditch for the rights of these Indians, for only one in 50 of the Indians in Oklahoma has been rich from oil.

The next Congress will determine whether the Oklahoma Indians will be included or not, as Mr. Collier expresses it, in "the far-reaching justice legislation passed by the last Congress under President Roosevelt's drive."

When asked if he had any special message for the public, Mr. Collier said:

"Yes, I have just now returned from a week in Oklahoma. Senator Thomas and I held meetings with thousands of the Indians of more than 40 tribes. We met with many white Oklahomans as well.

"I believe at the end of these meetings that the Oklahoma Indians are going to be permitted to come under the Wheeler-Howard Act. Of their desire to come under the act there can be no doubt.

"The majority of white people in Oklahoma want nothing but good for their fellow-citizens. In the past an organized minority—and a small one—has been able to prevail, and the Oklahoma Indians have been exploited under federal laws which this hostile minority procured from Congress. I believe that the grip of this exploiting minority will be broken by the next Congress and that a better day is at hand for these long suffering tribes. The Oklahoma Indians number more than 100,000.

"Senator Elmer Thomas is approaching the problem of his State's Indians in a spirit of disinterested statesmanship."

Campaign of Education

So the work at the Indian Bureau goes on to have both the Indians and the public understand the Wheeler-Howard Act. A year from the time the Act passed is given all Indians, except those in Oklahoma, to decide whether they wish to come under it. To have the Indians fully understand it representatives from the Indian Bureau attend tribal meetings.

For example, Judge John R. Reeves of the legal department had gone to Rochester, N. Y., to be present at a council of the Six Nations of New York State, where they, too, were to debate the all important question as to the desirability of coming under the Act.

The question is when these representatives return to Washington, will they know where their office will be? Far more modest are the present rooms in the Hurley-Wright Building than the palatial quarters formerly occupied by the Indian Bureau in the Interior Building, yet the employees are just as cheerful in these restricted rooms and are determined to bring about what their chief John Collier, desires to achieve for his friends, the Indians.

Mexico Welcomes Leagues Labor Envoy

H. B. Butler (Center) Seeks Greater Latin-American Coöperation With Geneva

Grown-Ups Keep Abreast of Times In School Classes

Federal Emergency Plan for Teachers Expected to Last Indefinitely

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—It looks as though grown-ups were going to be able to attend school indefinitely in the classes the Government provided in its move to give jobs to unemployed teachers.

These classes throughout the country where men and women are studying everything from interior decoration and sewing to plumbing, philosophy, and public speaking, are going well, it is reported. And although there has been no official pronouncement from Washington to the effect that the emergency education program is to be made permanent, all of those closely identified with the direction of the classes believe that the program is here to stay.

Dr. Mark E. Penney, director of this program in Illinois, said today that the bulletin coming from Washington "seem to assume that the classes are permanent."

Wide Choice of Subjects

The whole movement means a great revival among grown folks in wanting to keep up with the times. When they have the opportunity in these classes sponsored by the Government, to get free instruction in any subject and find that no entrance examinations need be taken, they respond at once, Dr. Penney said.

The instruction is for "everybody"—bricklayers, plasterers and all workers, women who want to brush up in spare time from their housework, foreign-born needing the language and education for their naturalization papers, college graduates who are aware of the fact that to keep up with the changing times their education must go on, high school boys and girls who want college training and cannot pay for it in the regular way, parents who need to keep abreast of affairs and understand their children's educational needs.

Keep Up With Times

The classes appeal to the fellow who had to stop school and go to work. Years have passed and he does not want to sit in a classroom with youngsters. Yet he is stirred to learn more. They appeal to those who want some practical learning which fits into their own peculiar and special needs without having to take a lot of subjects required in the conventional college in order to get the thing he wants.

Now that the bars of "credentials" are down, anyone who wants to learn anything can just go to his neighborhood classes, tell the teacher he is a little short in "figures" or that he wants to speak in public and needs a little help, or that the kitchen faucets don't work and he would like some practical knowledge in how to do repair work. When he gets a few more to join him a class is started and they are off on what adult educationists call "projects."

Butler Scans Labor Policies of Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's advanced legislation may influence League of Nations labor policies, it was indicated here during the recent visit of Harold B. Butler, director of the League's International Labor Office. On a brief visit here, Mr. Butler made an intensive study of this country's labor laws, which are still in a process of radicalization.

Hope for more intimate participation by Mexico and other Latin-American countries in the Labor Office was voiced by Mr. Butler. During his stay, he interviewed President Rodriguez, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, political "dictator"; Primo Villa Michel, Minister of National Economy; Dr. Jose Manuel Puig Cassaurano, Minister of Foreign Relations; Aaron Saenz, head of the Central Department, and Juan de Dios Bojorquez, head of the Federal Labor Department.

Delegations of employers and employees visited Mr. Butler while he was here.

St. John Commandery Established in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 2—A Canadian Commandery of the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem was established today with the Governor-General of Canada as Knight Commander.

The first meeting of the new Commandery was held this afternoon at Government House and was followed by an investiture when the Governor-General, attended by the Prime Minister conferred the decorations of the Order on a score of prominent Canadians.

E. W. Beatty, president of the CPR, Col. Herbert Molson, E. L. Patenaude and George des Brisay de Blois were made Knights of Grace of the Order. Vincent Massey, former Canadian minister to the United States, was made a commander. The Countess of Ashburnham of Fredericton, N. B., was created an officer sister.

'Open Forum' Students Reinstated at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3 (AP)—Provost Ernest C. Moore of the University of California at Los Angeles announced yesterday that four of the five students recently suspended for asserted Communistic activities will be reinstated. John Burnside, president of the student body, will be reinstated on Nov. 12, and the other three, Thomas Lambert, Sidney Zsacari and Mendel Leiberman, will be allowed to resume their studies Dec. 10.

All five students were suspended on the charge that they encouraged an "open forum" where Communist speeches were delivered. The explanation given by Dr. Moore for reinstating the four was that "the young men have met the requirements with a satisfactory response, which the administrative staff prescribed for them."

U. S. Obtains Custody Over Floyd Follower

LISBON, Ohio, Nov. 3 (AP)—Adam Richetti, follower of "Pretty Boy" Floyd, is on his way to Kansas City to tell what he knows—or what he is willing to tell—about the massacre of five men in the Union Station there last year.

The first open move by the Federal Government to obtain custody of the man, suspected of having taken active part in the massacre, was successful only after hours of argument at Columbiana County's 95-year-old jail. A writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum issued at Kansas City provides that Richetti be brought back to Ohio upon completion of his appearance before the federal grand jury there.

British Columbia Professor Backs Oriental Suffrage

Angus Would Give Vote to Chinese and Japanese Born in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Controversy as to whether the 52,000 Chinese and Japanese in the Province should be given a vote or whether they should be excluded was the subject of a recent statement by Pro. H. F. Angus, of the University of British Columbia. Professor Angus urged complete political and economic equality for all Japanese and Chinese who were born in Canada. He would abolish all restrictions of employment.

"We should do our best to assimilate these races and whether the result is good or bad, we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our best," the educator declared in giving his views on the Oriental problem in British Columbia. "We should guard against the growth of a minority in the community that, unless granted equality, will forever retain a feeling of oppression and hostility."

Professor Angus points out that Japanese and Chinese children attend school in the same classes with white children, but as soon as they grow up are denied rights granted to all whites in accordance with the British tradition. If all Canadian-born Japanese were granted the right to vote, the number so privileged would not exceed 3000, he said.

At the present time, said Professor Angus, Orientals are not allowed to study law or pharmacy in this province; they are restricted from fishing; they cannot serve as aldermen, school trustees or jurymen. Practically all public employment is closed to them. He said that Chinese had been treated with rank discourtesy in that they were the only racial group whose male immigrants were not permitted to bring their wives here.

Appeal on Recall Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Mrs. Mabel Jones West, sponsor of a recall move against City Commissioners W. O. Downs and Lewey Robinson, announces that she will abandon an appeal from Judge Fritz Thompson's decision finding the recall law unconstitutional. Petitions were recently circulated and filed, seeking a new election. Legal difficulties arose and Judge Thompson ruled in Circuit Court that the state law was unconstitutional. Mrs. West said her move was based on reports from attorneys who considered the law invalid.

St. Lawrence Plan From Lakes to Sea Gets New Support

Harbors Group Feels It Is Best Way to Make World Ports of Inland Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The St. Lawrence seaways project was once more indorsed by the Great Lakes Harbors Association at its thirteenth annual convention here recently as the best means of connecting harbors on the Great Lakes with world ports. Opposition to any unwarranted diversion of the lakes, designed to lower navigation efficiency, will be continued.

That the International Seaway Treaty as drafted is a fair and equitable agreement of benefit to the peoples of both Canada and the United States was the conviction recorded in another resolution.

The Attorneys-General of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois were urged in a third resolution to take action against the allegedly unfair and restrictive clause imposed by the North Atlantic Shipping Conference, which required that all lake and river shipments be sent overseas by conference lines.

Sees Ultimate Ratification

Ultimate ratification of the St. Lawrence Waterways Treaty by the United States Government is certain if President Roosevelt will continue his efforts in its behalf, said W. George Bruce, Milwaukee, honorary president of the association. Objection comes largely from New York, Chicago and the Mississippi Valley, opposition from Chicago centering upon the clause which checks the diversion of water from Lake Michigan.

A drop of six inches in lakes levels means an annual loss of $3,000,000 to shipping interests, Mr. Bruce claimed. During the seven-months season of navigation on the Great Lakes, a saving of $500,000,000 is effected in transportation charges, and he suggested that this amount would be doubled if the St. Lawrence canals were developed on a par with the Welland Canal.

Subversion Is Charged

Railways and certain constituted government authorities, opponents of the waterways scheme, are endeavoring to block such development by depressing rates and obtaining favorable assistance and favors to eliminate temporarily the advantages of water commerce, warned Mayor W. D. Roan of Milwaukee, president of the association, in his address.

Other members concurred in this allegation, pointing out that congressmen are being urged to break the Supreme Court decision on the Chicago drainage plan, that railway and shipping interests of the Atlantic coast ports are trying to keep down the growing direct transportation between European and Great Lakes ports by small ocean vessels and that railways are depressing rates.

The future of many lake cities will be decided in the next five years, declared R. F. Malia, Milwaukee, secretary of the association, who said that he was referring not specifically to the St. Lawrence seaway but to rate regulations as well.

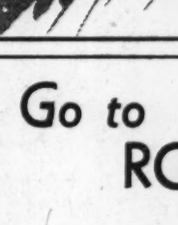
Cites Rate Concessions

He asserted that eastern railway carriers and big shipping interests in Atlantic ports with the aid of United States Government boards have lowered rates greatly, and are forcing 100 per cent carriage contracts on midwestern firms to eliminate water carriage.

Mr. Malia contended that contract clauses of the North Atlantic Conference are opposed to the United States Shipping Act, and are unfair, unjust, illegal and discriminatory.

The conference terminals are on the Atlantic seaboard, and it does not give service to or from the Great Lakes, hence the contention that it should not make restrictions for service to the Great Lakes basin.

Solution to Juvenile Crossword



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Morning in China

AT SEVEN-THIRTY the Number One boy brings my early tea. Unofficially, I have been listening to brooms brushing in the house and rakes scratching in the garden for an hour or more. But it is only now, with the ceremonious arrival of the tea, that the British-bred custom of foreigners in China permits me to open an eye to the day.

Autumn has edged the morning with an icy crispness. But with that æsthetic conscience which some of us have forced upon ourselves, even at occasional inconvenience, I scramble out of bed and trail across to the window. For I have learned from seasons of watching that the sun, at just this level of the autumn and at the corresponding level of early spring, appears over the horizon at precisely seven-thirty and throws a strawberry light over the western hills. It is a big, vivid light which brings the hills closer by at least three-and-a-half of their seven miles' distance, lying lush in the contours and leaving a clear stain on the sky in passing.

Having paid my respects to matutinal beauty, I am free to dress and sit down to breakfast. There is a pale, fragrant pomelo all the way from Formosa, where I have never been but to whose warm, bright shores I intend one day to go—as to some nine hundred and sixty-five thousand, three hundred and seventy-four other places upon this tantalizing planet. And there is the inevitable Chinese persimmon, with its golden top neatly cut off its golden body, like the cap of a jack-o'-lantern, and the luscious pulp oozing within. At this season of the year, persimmons are everywhere in North China; it is a land of golden balls. Idle rickshaw coolies meander between their shafts, gnawing the mellow fruit; little native children beg coppers from their parents to buy choice examples from the strolling vendors. All winter long the persimmons will lie in brilliant piles on the stands; for the Chinese know an ancient method of preserving them fresh through the cold weather which, only a few years ago, the United States Department of Agriculture sent a representative to study—for all the West's patronage of China's deficiency in natural science!

* * *

OUTSIDE, UP AND DOWN the road, I can hear the calls of the native food vendors selling breakfasts to my Chinese neighbors, carrying their wares in a pair of baskets or trays, or even—as in the case of the soup vendors—in little charcoal stoves, suspended from a wooden yoke across their horny shoulders. They hurry with a queer, shuffling rhythm to balance their burdens; and their voices trail, clear and long, across the fresh morning.

There is the man who sells *man t'ou*, the fat, doughy white rolls so tasteless to the foreign palate, but so frequent an item on coolie China's breakfast menu.

Then there is the meat man, stretching out his round sound of "*Jou* . . ." (pronounced "roe"). Inside their little mud compounds the housewives hear this primitive, but not unattractive form of advertising, and step to their gateways. The vendor squats beside the sill, rolling back a shabby cloth and exposing the bright red slices of the meat. For a long time he and the housewife bicker. She examines each piece, deciding first upon this, then upon that. Afterward the price must be fixed—in coppers. For among the Chinese coolie classes every clumsy brass penny has an economic weight worthy of endless haggling.

The meat-seller strolls on his way, and presently comes the drawling cry of the *tou fu* man—the vendor of bean-curd. The curd, arranged in earthenware dishes and cut into fat white chunks like a pale custard, is one of the innumerable products of that precious soy bean which nourishes so large a part of Asia. A child, dressed in a pair of old red trousers and a patched blue coat much too big for him, stands hungrily near by while his mother bargains with the vendor—already anticipating the white quiver of the curd between his little chopsticks.

* * *

AS I FINISH my own breakfast, I hear the morning noises of the household welling up in a homely clamor of East and West. The iceman arrives with his little grandson—on whom, indeed, falls a grown-up share of the work. The iceman is a thin, solemn old man with a pigtail wound around the back of his head like a black halo. Except for the thick top-piece, which provides the queue, his head is shaven. He has been delivering ice to foreigners for thirty years, pushing it from compound to compound in a wooden barrow—great, earth-colored blocks of it carved in winter from the dirty canal. One gathers, from his none too self-effacing demeanor, that, but for his condescension, the very frosts would never have trooped down from the north to thicken the ice for our consumption. Once, a question of family "squeeze" being involved, the house coolie managed to substitute, without our knowledge, a relative of his own as iceman; whereupon the venerable, pigtailed predecessor raised his old voice with such a quavering din that I hastened to the kitchen. Upon having the story shrilled into my ears, I hurriedly assured him that he could continue to deliver our ice for another thirty years, or indeed for another three hundred, so long as the noise should cease.

It is always delicious to step outside into the brittle freshness of the morning. Frost, alas, has blackened the morning-glory vines, and the gardeners have dug out the seared stalks of the "homeside" zinnias, the marigolds and Michaelmas daisies, the salvia and the asters which piled up our share of autumn brilliance for us a short time ago. Out of doors there remain only the brave, strong chrysanthemums which are covered with little tents of straw matting at night. With good fortune, we shall have them in the Chinese dug-out beds until Christmas.

* * *

IN THESE BEDS, sunk like big clay boxes a graduated eighteen inches in the earth, the early seedlings are already being hoarded for next spring. In North China the summer slips into the winter and winter into summer again with but brief dalliance for autumn and spring. Hence, at the end of August, our Occidental sweet-peas were planted far down under the earth, and now lie hidden. Likewise, but less deeply, the wallflowers and pansies and nasturtiums were sown; they have already seeded into a sprinkling of green within the clay frames, like centuries of other flowers in China—bared to the high, warm sunshine by day but covered at night. When the wind rushes down from Mongolia with a clatter of December and January iciness, the little plants will stop growing for a time, frightened by the clamorous cold. But after Chinese New Year, when the early winds blow from the south and the grass changes subtly in southern corners—then they will take heart again, and resume the greedy growth into which autumn has now falsely encouraged them.

This year's summer flowers are frozen in the garden, and next year's are already minutely green. Only the trees have asserted themselves in a flaming middle course, simultaneously with the trees in the homeland, thousands of miles away—maintaining a vigorous interim between the verdant fruition of the old season and the long, dormant quiet which precedes the new. Overnight they have turned sheer golden. This morning they defy the frost, laughing in its coldly vaporous face until they seem like piles of glinting gold pieces on the brown pedestals of their trunks, shimmering luxuriously in the gay light from afar.

* * *

AMONG THEM, HOWEVER, I find the acacia boughs as gentle as golden ferns; the long, thin leaves of the willows droop in friendly feathers of yellow. The Japanese maple has turned burnished with fronds coppery at the top; a few more frosts, and it will run amuck with scarlet. All down the road the ubiquitous, the exquisite Chinese willows hang in golden curtains, and over the compound wall I can see three yellow poplars glowing like candles against the far hills.

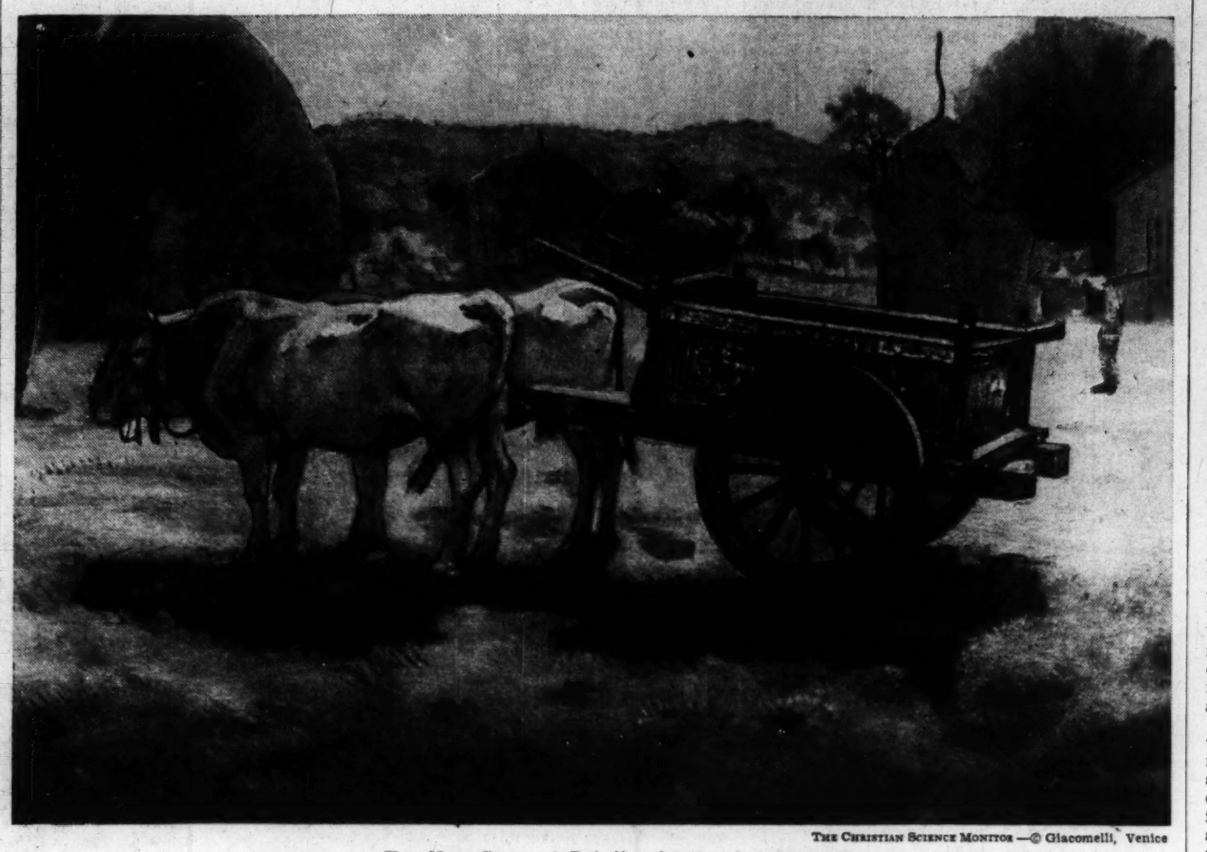
Everywhere, under the trees, with their little reed brooms the villagers are scratching, scratching, gathering the dropped, dry leaves into baskets for fuel. Above them beauty floats like a golden cloud; yet they see only the dry leaves to be scraped from the earth for their little clay stoves. But still—in the transmutation of things, perhaps these same yellow leaves will flame to beauty even keener in their brief sacrifice to the needs of humble China: in the stoves of the peasants, more swift and bright than ever in the trees, they will blaze for an instant more golden than autumn itself, warming coolie hearths against the sharp, vivid morning.

M. M. M.

The Golden Bazaars of Stamboul

THIS is not a dream out of the Thousand and One Nights, such as may be dreamed even today in the alley-ways of Damascus. The heat and burden of the day are evident here, and the inertia of the Orient would seem to have been troubled by the exigencies of commerce. My guide, whom I do not know and who does not know that he is guiding me, moves along beneath golden-yellow fronts of ancient houses, threads the network of uneven passages. As he goes before me, I see the box he carries standing out in relief against backgrounds of shining water; for it seems as if the Golden Horn (truly golden beneath the noontide sun) had sucked up these little alleys into its great highway of light after filling them with all the products of sea and seafaring, with all sorts of conditions of men and of beasts.

Now the porter has reached the bazaar, and makes as if to cross it. Old men wearing turbans squat in front of their booths, silent, not troubling to offer their wares to the passer-by, though he might be a purchaser. Here in the innermost parts of the bazaar, where no foreigner comes in search of carpets, weapons, or precious stones, there seems to be scant eagerness to sell. The stores consist of everything which a Turk can want. Melons from Thrace are stacked in pyramids. Grapes from Anatolia fill hundreds of baskets; and these baskets, covered with vine leaves, are stacked in piles. The grapes project here and there, golden as the hair of Veronese's women. . . . A lad lies asleep behind a mountain of golden yellow quinces. Rugs and sacks are piled tier upon tier in two rows to form a street, and between the rows sit young fellows sewing more sacks. Wool and cotton are being combed with antiquated implements, and the products of the combing are packed into bales which tower on either hand.—From "On Mediterranean Shores," by EMIL LUDWIG. Translated by EDEN and CEDAR PAUL. (Boston: Little, Brown.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —© Giacomelli, Venice

THE NEW CART: *A Painting by Anselmo Bucci*

ANSELMO BUCCI, born at Fossombrone in 1887, is one of the most interesting personalities in the Italian world of art. He is not only remarkable to look at, but he is a brilliant talker with a strong power of expression. He is by temperament a painter; but, above all, he is a first-rate draftsman who understands drawing as a means of conveying an idea.

It is because of this necessity of his to express ideas that his work has, as a rule, a subject. When he represents a human being he will always try to show not only his sitter's personal characteristics, but his surroundings as well. In the quick drawings that Bucci loves to make while he is traveling from place to place, he catches the characteristics of a place or of a man, seeing at a glance what is important and vital.

Signor Bucci is a good writer, and in the *Corriere della Sera* there are often articles by him, giving his impressions of places and people. This year he showed five pictures at the Biennial exhibition at Venice: the portrait of a well-known Italian writer, and four landscapes, one of which was "The New Cart." This picture was painted in the *Marche*, the part of Italy where he was born and where he goes sometimes in the summer. He lives and works in Milan.

Wessex Belongs to Hardy

AN AURA surrounds Max Gate, a twilight aura that suffuses the district and its people. One feels it even outside Wessex, of course, even before one treads the Wessex soil. One feels it in New York and in London and Paris; one hears its quiverings in scraps of talk, in the strange wistful twist with which people force themselves, quasi-incredulously, to speak of the material reality of the Wessex poet. "Wessex" lives: the novels, the lyrics, *The Dynasts*, *The Queen of Cornwall*, but that Wessex domain is the creation of a mere man who sat down to put mere words on paper. . . .

Well, you walk back into Dorchester. (No one will mistake you if you call it Casterbridge.) You pause to look into the window of a stationery shop. The usual photographic post cards are displayed for sale. But they don't show "real" places at all. They are, for the most part, captioned and sold as illustrations to the Hardy novels and poems. Few sets for Dorchester, but many sets for *The Mayor of Casterbridge* and *The Woodlanders*. The aura is not merely "literary." Not even the natives consider their own countryside as something real. Their familiar places have little to do with ponderable matter; the "real" people who now go to and fro in them are only phantoms. These places are real only in so far as they are the places where Clym Yeobright and Tess Durbeyfield rejoiced a little and suffered much. Thomas Hardy is a wizard who has enchanted the land, turned it into something which has no longer an objective existence. Its imaginative, subjective reality is so much stronger.

All this is of course just a mood, and perhaps a deceptive one. All the same, it's there; and being felt, it's real. And in the years to come, you may reflect, Wessex might indeed partake of a magic comparable in quality to that enjoyed by Stratford-on-Avon. It has already drained away some of the glamour of the Lakes. . . .

It is all a kind of miracle, this mood and this picture, this man's weird effect on a section of rich country, and on us. The core of the mystery can never be properly exposed. One can only, as time goes on, collect, assemble, digest, look at what we call "facts," and try to distill from them something like a story, something like a character-sketch.—From "The Life of Thomas Hardy," by ERNEST BRENNECKE JR. (New York: Greenberg.)

Entering Rio's Harbor

RIO is on a landlocked gulf, named by the Indians "Hidden Water." From the outside the entrance is hardly perceptible, for islands hide it. As you enter, you find yourself gasping with admiration. It is like the mouth of a great volcano filled with water that is shimmering and iridescent as butterfly wings.

We reached Rio in the early morning. From my stateroom window the first glimpse was of a superb mountain range rising into rose-colored clouds. Small jade-green islands appeared in the foreground, then the mighty moundlike sentinel of Sugar Loaf rock. There was something Chinese about the exquisite, great, fantastic beauty of the scene, as if it had been painted by an artist on an old Kakemono. Wondrous steep peaks with strangely molded contours—bays reaching out of bays of opal water—and beyond a heavenly city that seemed carved of alabaster.

Santos had looked very lovely after the cities of the west coast, but its harbor compares with Rio's just as a pretty child compares with her beautiful mother. Only one other harbor in the world, in fact, approaches this in beauty—the harbor of Sydney, Australia. . . .

Several of the islands in the harbor have forts guarding the city. On one island, Villegaignon, the French Huguenots made their headquarters in the early days, but were finally driven out by the Portuguese. The most fairy-like one, called "Good Voyage," was fascinating with its palm trees and church spires.

As the white city of Rio came into view, with its towers and minarets shining in the sunlight, it made one think of Constantinople. Two battleships—all that Brazil owns—could be seen, and we knew that from the surrounding hills hidden guns were frowning down upon the harbor. It was not so busy a port as Buenos Aires or even as Santos, but it was the climax of this trip for beauty and grandeur of scenery. —ISABEL ANDERSON, in "Circling South America." (Boston: Marshall Jones.)

Den Glauben an das Böse überwinden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

LANGSAM aber sicher lernen die Menschen das Böse meistern. Das Böse verherrlichen, heißt ihm scheinbare Macht zuschreiben. Das Böse als Macht ansehen oder ihm Intelligenz und Findigkeit zuschreiben, ist nicht die Art, es auszumerzen; dagegen sehen, daß es aller Einsicht und Macht bar ist, weil es unwirklich ist, da Gott das unendlich Gute ist, rottet es aus.

Der große Wegweiser nannte das Böse eine Lüge und den Vater der Lüge. Mit andern Worten, das Böse hat kein wahres Dasein, und der Glaube, daß es wirklich sei, ist der Vater oder die Ursache seines scheinbaren Wirkens. Durch Besserung der Sünder, durch Heilung von allerlei Krankheit, durch Speisung des Volks und Auferweckung der Toten bewies Christus Jesus, daß das in Sünde, Krankheit, Mangel und Tod sich bekundende Böse unwirklich ist. Mit seinem Siege über das Grab bewies er, daß das Böse in Form von Eifersucht, Neid, Haß und Widerstand gegen die Wahrheit unwirklich ist. Und er sagte, daß seine Nachfolger die Werke, die er tat, auch tun sollten.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt einen, dem Meister nachzufolgen. Sie befähigt jeden Menschen, für die Allmacht Gottes, des Guten, einzustehen und die Nichtsheit des Bösen Schritt für Schritt zu beweisen. Sie zeigt ihm, wie er die scheinbare Wirklichkeit des Bösen leugnen kann. Sie macht ihn darauf aufmerksam, daß er in dem Maße den Glauben an das Böse aufgibt—ihm nicht mehr frönt und es nicht mehr fürchtet—wie er sich über die Allheit des Guten freut und sich weigert zu glauben, daß das Böse Intelligenz oder Macht habe. Finsternis kann nicht im Lichte weilen, noch kann das Verlangen nach dem Bösen oder die Furcht davor in dem Bewußtsein weilen, das nur die Allheit des Guten anerkennt.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 460): „Der Christliche Wissenschafter hat sich in den Dienst der Verminderung des Bösen, der Krankheit und des Todes gestellt und wird sie durch das Verständnis ihrer Nichtsheit und der Allheit Gottes oder des Guten überwinden". Und auf Seite 311 lesen wir: „Das Böse wird durch den Sinn des Guten zerstört". Jedermann kann sich in den Dienst dieses großen Heeres stellen, das so viel dazu beiträgt, den Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen auszurotten. Erforderlich dazu ist das Verlangen, besser und heiliger zu sein, und der Wunsch, dem Glauben an das Böse und den Folgen dieses Glaubens—Sünde, Krankheit, Mangel und dem Tod—zu entrinnen. Schritt für Schritt können alle, die in dieses Heer eintreten, beweisen, daß Gott, das Gute, immer gegenwärtig und allmächtig ist. Sie verlieren den Glauben an das Böse nicht in einem Augenblick, sondern jeder Beweis, den sie durch unerschütterliches Behaupten der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, im Überwinden des Bösen erbringen, läßt sie auf dem großen Felsen, dem Bewußtsein der Allmacht des Guten, festeren Fuß fassen.

Auf Seite 71 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit finden wir die Erklärung: „Das Böse hat keine Wirklichkeit. Es ist weder Person, Ort noch Ding, sondern einfach eine Annahme, eine Illusion des materiellen Sinnes". Das Böse nicht als Person sondern nur als falschen Glauben sehen, ist ein wichtiger Schritt vorwärts. Verstehen wir das Böse auf diese Art zu behandeln, so finden wir unsere Arbeit, es zu überwinden, beträchtlich erleichtert. Angesichts eines scheinbaren Augenscheins, daß jemand böse sei, sollten wir uns vergegenwärtigen, daß der Mensch in Wirklichkeit Gottes Bild und Gleichnis ist, und daß das Böse keine Person, sondern nur eine falsche Annahme ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des unendlich Guten, ist; d.h. unser aller wahres Selbst ist dieses Bild. Wenn wir erkennen, daß der geistige, wirkliche Mensch unser wahres Selbst ist, und versuchen, nur diesen wirklichen Menschen in uns und in anderen zu sehen, werden wir uns nicht von Unduldsamkeit, Tadelsucht, Neid oder Haß beherrschen lassen. Wir werden ihnen keine Macht zuschreiben, wenn wir sie andere täuschen sehen.

Im 1. Buch Mose lesen wir: „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut". Und der Jünger Johannes sagt: „Alle Dinge sind durch dasselbe gemacht, und ohne dasselbe ist nichts gemacht, was gemacht ist". Das weist auf die Tatsache hin, daß nur das Gute wirklich ist. Halten wir unerschütterlich an der Voraussetzung fest, daß Gott alles gemacht hat und es gut gemacht hat, so werden wir jeden Tag weniger an das Böse glauben, und durch dieses unerschütterliche Festhalten an dem Guten als der Wirklichkeit werden wir viel Gutes in unserem menschlichen Dasein erleben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Overcoming Belief in Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SLOWLY but surely mankind is learning how to deal with evil. To magnify evil is to give it seeming power. To look upon evil as a power, or to attribute intelligence and resourcefulness to it, is not the way to eliminate it; but to see evil as devoid of intelligence and power because it is unreal, since God is infinite good, will stamp it out.

The great Way-shower spoke of evil as a lie and the father of the lie. In other words, evil has no true being, and the belief that it is real is the father or cause of its seeming activity. By reforming the sinner, healing all manner of sickness, feeding the multitudes, raising the dead, Christ Jesus proved evil—manifested in sin, sickness, lack, death—to be unreal. In his victory over the grave he proved that evil in the form of jealousy, envy, hatred, and opposition to Truth is unreal. And he said that his followers should do the works that he did.

Christian Science enables one to be a follower of the Master. It enables the individual to take his stand for the all-power of God, good, and to prove step by step the nothingness of evil. It shows him how to deny evil's seeming reality. It points out to him that he will cease to believe in evil—that he will not want to indulge in evil, nor will he fear evil—in the degree that he rejoices in the allness of good and refuses to believe that evil has intelligence or power. Darkness cannot abide in light, neither can the desire for or fear of evil abide in the consciousness that acknowledges only the allness of good.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 450), "The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good." And on page 311 we read, "Evil is destroyed by the sense of good." All may enlist in this great army which is doing so much toward eliminating belief in the reality of evil. The requirements are the desire to be better and holier and the wish to escape from belief in evil and the effects of this belief—sin, sickness, lack, death. Step by step can those who join this army prove that God, good, is ever present and omnipotent. They do not in a moment lose their belief in evil, but each demonstration they make in overcoming evil, by steadfastly declaring the allness of God, good, plants their feet more firmly upon the great rock, the consciousness of the omnipotence of good.

On page 71 of Science and Health we find this statement: "Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense." Seeing evil not as a person, but as false belief only, is an important step forward. When we understand this method of dealing with evil, we are greatly helped in our work of overcoming it. When faced with the seeming evidence that a person is evil, we should realize that in reality man is God's image and likeness, and that evil is only false belief, not a person.

Christian Science shows that man is the image and likeness of God, infinite good; that is, the true selfhood of each of us is this image. As we realize that the spiritual, real man is our true selfhood, and try to see only this real man in ourselves and others, we shall not allow intolerance, criticism, envy, or hate to govern us. We shall not attribute power to them when we see them deceiving others.

In Genesis we read, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." And the disciple John said, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." This points to the fact that only good is real. If we stand steadfastly upon the premise that God made all and made it good, each day we shall believe less in evil; and this steadfast holding to good as the reality will cause much good to come into our human experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Early Snow in Vermont

AS IF the golden scarlet of Vermont
Were not enough on that day in October,
The early winter, spendthrift of beauty,
Wrapped soft white draperies round crimson maples.
The hills along the wet, winding road shone
Dimly through snow-mist, like evening's embers
Of rose-gold.

Flame against snow—was it thus
In long gone days? Were there graceful branches
With red berries, arranged in pewter bowls
On the mantels, in the long winter nights
When pioneers piled logs in the fireplace;
When men whittled out shovels and oxbows,
And women spun flax, made homespun, and knit
Red mittens; when light from blazing pine knots
On the hearth brightened the long strings of drying
Pumpkins and apples hanging from the beams,
And made weird twisted shadows on the walls—
When the pioneers waited, patiently,
For the bluebird's return, for melting snow
And maple-tapping and corn-planting time?

The heart of Vermont is brave and warm, like
Maple trees flaming against early snow;
It is a hearthfire, well-defended, where
The family gathers, children in bright dresses
Munching maple sugar and red apples,
While the snow makes mounds on the window sills.

NELLIE B. MACE.

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National League President Resigns—St. Louis Hockey—Traditional Football

Young Club For St. Louis Eagles In Hockey Début

Old Ottawa Club in New Quarters for National League Competition

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3 (AP)—A young club without "big" names will represent St. Louis in its first season in the National Hockey League, and, while it may take all the bumps and bruises that usually are handed out to a newcomer, Coach Eddie Gerard hopes to get a 50-50 break in victories and losses.

Gerard, who has unofficially occupied the job as the league's "trouble shooter" for several years, admits a relief that the team might do even better if some of the youngsters developed faster than he expects. He is careful, however, not to make any startling predictions.

The team which will give St. Louis its first taste of major league hockey after several seasons of minor league competition is practically the same as last year's Ottawa Senators. Most of the players were transferred along with the franchise, but there are several additions and a few old faces will be missing.

The "old man" of the Eagles is Frankie Finnigan, 30-year-old right winger. He will team up again with Max Kaminsky and Jerry Shannon, the Niagara Falls amateurs who made sensational débuts last season. Carl Voss and Syd Howe, cetners, also were with Ottawa's last-place club in 1933-34, as were the Roche brothers, Desse and Earl, who play together on the wings, and Alex (Bud) Cook, who spent most of the season with the Detroit Olympics.

The additions to the forward wall are Glenn Brydson, formerly of the Montreal Maroons, and Bill Cowley, a highly promising amateur recruit. Walter "Jeff" Kalbfleisch, another amateur find from Niagara Falls, has been moved up from defense to left wing.

Burr Williams, a big defense player acquired from Detroit, where he played most of last year in the International League, is looked upon as the club's outstanding acquisition. With him on the rear guard the Eagles have Ralph "Scotty" Bowman, another of the younger Senators, Irvin Frew and Vernon Ayres, probably the biggest player in the business, both of whom came from the Montreal Maroons. "Pudgy" Bill Beveridge, reliable and occasionally sensational in the nets, will tend goal.

"Most of the players," Gerard says, "are playing their second or third year in the National League and there should be big improvement in their work. Any club that beats us will know that it has been in a hockey match."

No Dividing Allegiance

By a Staff Photographer

Adam Walsh

Harvard Line Coach, Who "Plays" Tackle to Tackle Against Tigers.

Wandering Thoughts Have No Place on Gridiron or Bench

Just what will Adam Walsh be thinking about from 2 to 4:30 o'clock today? He was all-America center and captain at Notre Dame in 1924. That year he was snapping the ball back to Elmer Layden, one of the "Four Horsemen." And that great team rolled over 10 opponents without defeat or tie, earning national honors.

Later Walsh coached the Yale forward line and the objective game was Harvard. Now he coaches Harvard forwards and the objective game is Yale. Layden, this year, has returned to his Alma Mater. He is coaching the team both he and Walsh formerly played for.

Today Notre Dame stacks up against the mighty Panthers at Pittsburgh; Harvard's forward line must handle the tackle smashes of a great Princeton team and the former charges of Walsh, Yale, try to repulse the Green horde from Dartmouth. Plenty for the Harvard line coach to divide attention on.

Now—will his thoughts turn to Pittsburgh where his old team is striving for 1934 national recognition? No! Will they stray to New Haven where a Dartmouth team which riddled the Harvard line is hopeful of a first victory in history against the Eli? Again, no! Walsh is too serious upon whatever task he assumes even to wander in thought. Today his thought, hopes, emotion and heart will fluctuate from tackle to tackle in that Harvard line.

A study of the emotions and thoughts of football coaches during a game would be intensely interesting. Walsh has only one veteran, Captain Gundlach, equipped with the proper combination of age and experience in the Harvard line. Consequently the coach will be mentally in every position, to tackle, charge, block and move with those five linemen. He will be under pile-ups, after tacklers, ball carriers, loose balls and even down the field under punts.

Through it all his head will whirl and his heart will pound in an effort to aid those "kids." Later, when the game is over and no more can be done for Harvard against the Tigers, Walsh will relax, a tired and worn individual. Only then will his thoughts turn to the Yale-Dartmouth, Notre Dame - Pittsburgh angle.

Such training in the face of distracting emotion symbolizes American football players—the game demands undivided attention. Wandering thoughts have no place on the gridiron—or bench either.

College Football Results

College Football Results

Amarillo Jr. 65, Wayland 6.
Arkansas Tech 28, Arkansas S. T. 0.
Baylor Fresh. 8, College of Marshall 7.
Buena Vista 47, Western Union 0.
Carbondale T. 19, McKendree 12.
Chadron Normal 21, Nebraska "B" 0.
Cape Girardeau T. 29, Springfield T. 7.
Charleston T. 7, Macomb T. 3.
Chillicothe B. C. 12, Wentworth 7.
College of Emporia 9, Ottawa 0.
Concordia (Minn.) 26, Augustana 6.
Culver-Stockton 13, Missouri Valley 7.
Dartmouth (JV) 18, Harvard (JV) 6.
Denison 26, Otterbein 0.
Doane 39, Dana 0.
Duluth (Minn.) T. 17, Superior T. 6.
Duquesne 39, W. Va Wesleyan 6.
Eastern Kentucky 7, Morehead 0.
East Texas 12, Durant T. 0.
E. Illinois T. 7, W. Illinois T. 3.
Ellensburg Normal 20, Idaho Fresh. 12.
Fairmont (W. Va.) 13, Salem 7.
Gustavus Adolphus 14, Hibbing Junior 7.
Hamline 21, MacAlester 19.
Hardin Simmons 6, Daniel Baker 0.
Hastings 38, Midland 7.
Howard Payne 12, Abilene Christian 0.
Illinois Wes. 6, Bradley 0.
Kemper 25, Trenton Junior 6.
Lacrosse T. 18, River Falls 6.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 12, Warrensburg T. 2.
McMurry 0, St. Edwards 0.
Mercer 30, W. and J. 7.
Minot T. 25, Manitoba 6.
Moorhead T. 12, N. D. State 12.
Murray (Ky.) 19, Union Univ. (Tenn.) 0.
Northern Normal 13, Wayne T. 6.
Oklahoma Baptist 13, Oklahoma City 7.
Oglethorpe 13, Erskine 0.
Omaha 27, Pueru (Neb.) T. 0.
Oregon Normal 7, S. Oregon Normal 6.
Newberry 33, S. Georgia T. 0.
Rockhurst 12, Central 8.
Rollins 15, Southern 0.
Rutgers (150's) 12, Yale (150's) 0.
Sam Houston 7, North Texas T. 0.
South Texas T. 6, Trinity 0.
Spring Hill 7, Hattiesburg T. 0.
St. Ambrose 7, Iowa Wesleyan 6.
St. Louis 25, Missouri Mines 0.
St. Mary's 0, Washington State 6.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 32, Augsburg 6.
Stetson 6, Miami 6.
Tampa U. 54, Bowdoin 0.
Texas Tech 27, Texas Mines 0.
Wayne (Mich.) 13, Kalamazoo 0.
William Jewell 6, Tarkio 0.

Bruins Want Defensemen

HALIFAX, Nov. 3 (AP)—Leo Dandurand, part-owner of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, yesterday was reported to have turned down a cash offer of $10,000 by the Boston Bruins for Jack Portland, husky young relief defenseman, from Collingwood, Ont. Pressed for reserve defense strength General Manager Art Ross bid for Portland soon after the two teams arrived here for the third game of an eastern Canada tour. Dandurand was reported to have told him a cash sale was out, and that any changes in the Habitant lineup would materialize only through player exchanges.

Americans Held to Tie

OSHAWA, Ont., Nov. 3 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League and the Buffalo Bisons of the International circuit battled 60 minutes to a 2—2 tie in an exhibition tilt last night. The goal tending of Roy Worters was the feature. Goals by Dave Schriner and Dede Klein gave the major leaguers a 2—0 lead in the second period but George Massecar, former American player, and Benson knotted the count.

Seagulls Beat Moncton

MONCTON, N. B., Nov. 3 (AP)—The Atlantic Seagulls, former American A. A. U. hockey champions, last night defeated the Moncton Hawks, holders of the Allan Cup, 2 to 1, in an exhibition match.

College Cross-Country

N. Y. U. 17, Columbia 38.
Northeastern 22, Tufts 39.
Trinity 23, Wesleyan 34.

College Soccer Result

Trinity 3, Wesleyan 2.

John A. Heydler Resigns Chair Of Presidency

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—It appeared likely today that the National League's executive problems, suddenly created by the resignation of 65-year-old John Arnold Heydler as president because of poor health, will be solved by the appointment of a dual leadership.

Heydler has held the combined offices of president and secretary-treasurer since he was elected to succeed John K. Tener as chief executive of the senior major league baseball organization in 1918. He formally relinquishes his responsibilities on Dec. 11, at the annual meeting in New York, but the club owners at a special meeting here next Thursday probably will decide to divide the two jobs again, meanwhile asking Heydler to retain his connection with the league in an advisory capacity, perhaps as "president emeritus."

Pressure

Although there may be strong pressure among the magnates to elevate a practical, experienced baseball executive to the presidency, such as Branch Rickey, the energetic business manager and vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, it is possible they may decide to look no further than the present associates of Heydler in the league headquarters staff. It is doubtful, anyway, whether Rickey would consent to leave his present far-flung activities with the world champions, even if honored with a call to take the chief executive's chair.

The prospective combination, understood already to be under consideration, is to elevate Ford C. Frick, the league's public relations man, to the active presidency and elect Harvey Traband, for years Heydler's right hand assistant, to the post of secretary-treasurer.

Frick was engaged last winter as manager of the National League's service bureau. He is a former New York sports writer and is well known as a radio commentator. Traband has been closely identified with league affairs for the past 10 years and it is definitely known that he is slated for recognition, on Heydler's recommendation. He may be urged, in fact, for the presidency on the ground that he has fitted himself for the job, just as Heydler did by serving as secretary under three league presidents before himself being chosen for the job.

Secret

Heydler's intention to resign after 17 years in the presidency and 31 years with the league in an official capacity was kept secret until he called his board of directors into session yesterday and notified them. The veteran's decision to withdraw, after a notable career of baseball leadership, was a shock to his associates as well as those who have known him intimately. He revealed, however, that his health had obliged him to consider retirement ever since the summer of 1933.

"I am reluctant to leave a position that has meant so much to me but I have no alternative," Heydler said today. "I have been in need of a rest for along time. The strain and duties of my office have steadily increased and this year has meant a particularly heavy burden. I was happy to see the National League through one of its greatest seasons, with our representatives victorious in the World Series. I feel now that it is time for younger hands to take control. I have no intention of separating myself from a keen interest in the game to which I have devoted more than half my life. To the best of my ability, I will always be ready and willing to give my help or counsel."

From Fan to Executive

A native of LaFargeville, N. Y., his boyhood spent in Rochester, Heydler's interest in baseball dates mainly from the days in Washington where as a young printer in the government and newspaper offices he became a major league fan, turned to baseball writing in his spare time and first systemized the publication of batting averages. Later he did part-time umpiring attracting the friendship of "Nick" Young, then president of the National League, and in 1903 became secretary to Young's successor, Harry Pulliam. It is one of Heydler's favorite stories, as a government employee, he visited the White House one night with some proof-sheets and remained to recite "Casey at the Bat" for President Grover Cleveland.

On Pulliam's passing, Heydler acted as National League president for one year, 1909, then held the office of secretary-treasurer until 1918 when he was elected to succeed Tener as president. He has been reelected four times and had two years to go on his last four-year term.

City A. C. Scores Its Second Sweep In Class B Squash

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P C
City Athletic Club	2	0	10	0	1.000
Bayside Tennis C.	2	0	7	3	1.000
Crescent A-H. C.	1	1	7	3	.500
Harvard Club	1	1	5	5	.500
N. Y. Ath. Club	1	1	5	5	.500
Columbia Univ. C.	1	1	3	7	.500
Princeton Club	0	2	3	7	.000
Yale Club	0	2	0	10	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—City Athletic Club scored its second clean sweep yesterday, in the second round of the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team series, New York division. City A. C. defeated Columbia University Club 5 to 0. Bayside Tennis Club, 1933-34 champion, also maintained its unbeaten status, by defeating Harvard Club, but had a hard struggle to win at 3 to 2.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, with a slight shift in its lineup, also scored a clean sweep, winning from Yale Club, while the fourth winner was New York Athletic Club, which won the odd match by default from Princeton Club. The summaries:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Team Championship—New York Division — Second Round

City Athletic Club 5, Columbia U. C. 0

J. M. Cowen, City, defeated N. C. Willett, 15—10, 15—12.
D. H. Finck, City, defeated E. L. Kilroe, 15—11, 15—12.
Milton Cohn, City, defeated Vincent Furno, 15—9, 15—6.
S. A. Tanburn, City, defeated A. M. Douglas, 15—4, 15—11.
Ott Borth, City, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 15—4, 15—13.

Bayside Tennis Club 3, Harvard Club 2

W. P. Hoffman, Bayside, defeated Joseph Larocque, 15—8, 18—17.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated R. W. Hill, 15—7, 15—9.
F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated R. C. Flack, 15—12, 15—13.
R. W. Blake, Bayside, defeated Denning Miller, 15—8, 17—16, 15—12.
F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated Henry A. Reeve, 15—10, 18—17.

Crescent A.-H. C. 5, Yale Club 0

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated C. F. Weidlich, 15—13, 15—8.
J. S. Becker, Crescent, defeated Prescott Evarts, 17—16, 15—11.
J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated J. T. P. Sullivan, 15—13, 15—7.
Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated O. C. Taylor, 15—10, 15—10.
Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated W. M. Silleck, 15—12, 15—9.

New York A. C. 3, Princeton Club 2

J. J. Lordi, New York, defeated E. P. Field Jr., 15—6, 15—15.
M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, defeated J. O. Hobson, 15—8, 14—18, 15—8.
R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated L. B. Dailey, 17—15, 3—15, 17—15.
R. L. Rafalsky by default.
Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—2, 18—17.

Harvard Defeats Yale and Princeton

Placing first, fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth for a total of 25 points, Harvard's varsity cross-country team sprang a surprise in the Big Three championship meet held over Harvard's 5.6-mile course yesterday by defeating both Yale and Princeton. Yale, winner last year and favorite to repeat this fall, finished second and Princeton last. It was really three dual meets held in one, the scores being figured on that basis. This gave Harvard a victory over yale, 25 to 32 and one over Princeton, 15 to 54, while Yale defeated Princeton 17 to 49. In the freshman race, held over a 2.6-mile course, Princeton defeated Harvard, 22 to 36 and Yale 17 to 38, while Harvard defeated Yale 26 to 29.

The individual honors in the varsity race again went to Robert S. Playfair, Harvard '36, who covered the course in 28m. 14.4s., and finished about 25 yards ahead of Wilbur T. Woodland of Yale. Allan H. Minor '35, Yale captain, was third. Peter B. Bradley of Princeton won the freshman individual championship, covering the course in 13m. 40.6s., A. C. Northrop, captain of the Harvard team, was second in 13m. 55s. The summary of the varsity race follows:

1—R. S. Playfair, Harvard	28:14:04
2—W. T. Woodland, Yale	28:23:00
3—A. H. Minor, Yale	28:52:00
4—C. F. Woodard, Harvard	28:56:00
5—A. S. Pier Jr., Harvard	29:08:00
6—M. B. Canning, Yale	29:25:00
7—Howard Channing, Harvard	29:28:00
8—E. H. Walker, Harvard	29:49:00
9—H. V. Hogan, Princeton	29:49:06
10—D. T. Dellinger, Yale	30:01:00
11—J. R. O'Neill, Harvard	30:06:00
12—J. P. Scheu, Harvard	30:09:00
13—Joseph Blachershi, Yale	30:32:00
14—C. A. Owen, Princeton	30:39:00
15—Charles Marvin, Yale	30:56:00
16—LeMoyne White, Harvard	30:46:01
17—F. A. Sherk, Yale	31:04:00
18—C. W. Lloyd, Princeton	31:05:02
19—J. L. Richards, Yale	31:17:00
20—F. A. Webster, Harvard	31:25:00
21—R. A. Berg, Yale	31:29:00
22—J. S. Spruance, Princeton	31:48:00
23—R. L. Watson, Yale	31:51:00
24—E. S. Roys, Harvard	32:10:00
25—W. M. White, Princeton	32:54:00
26—F. J. McGinity, Princeton	34:00:00

Bruins Beat Canadiens

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 3 (AP)—The Boston Bruins defeated the Montreal Canadiens, 2 to 1, last night as the National Hockey League teams continued their exhibition tour of the Maritime Provinces. The victory gave the Bruins a 2-1 lead in games with the fourth contest scheduled for Quebec tomorrow afternoon.

Sporting Around the Hub

WHATEVER else Harvard shows against the Princeton Tiger this afternoon when they meet on the Brighton gridiron, let it not be said they did not plan to "brighten" the affair, which marks the resumption of football relations, broken off on Nov. 11, eight years ago. The Crimson players will trot onto the field of battle with glittering gold-colored pants. The material is about the same as the silver-colored pants worn by Dartmouth last Saturday, and only a few ounces lighter.

* * *

Dartmouth's 18-to-6 junior varsity football victory over Harvard's jayvees at Soldiers Field yesterday was featured by a 103-yard run from scrimmage for a touchdown by Marshall E. Roper '37 of Holden, Mass. Late in the third period with the Big Green leading, 12 to 6, Roper took the ball behind his own goal line, skirted his own right end, and galloped the length of the field for six points. Roper formerly played football at Worcester Academy. The other Dartmouth touchdowns were scored in the second period by Paul L. Lefebvre '37 of Willimansett, Mass., on a six-yard spinner, after a fumble had given Dartmouth the ball on Harvard's five-yard line, and by Frederic Axelrod '35 of Salem on a 25-yard pass from Roper. Peirce Fuller '35 of Boston scored for Harvard in the first period.

* * *

A great pro football game should take place between the Green Bay Packers and the Boston Redskins tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park. Both teams displayed winning tactics yesterday in practise.

* * *

Galway, All-Ireland Gaelic football champions, now in this country on tour, will play in Boston at Celtic Park, Nov. 11, if arrangements can be made.

Rutgers Lightweights Win

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 3 (AP)—Rutgers' 156-pound football team, unbeaten in two seasons of activity, made its début in the newly-organized eastern intercollegiate 150-pound league today by defeating Yale's powerful lightweights, 12 to 0. The Rutgers eleven scored both its touchdowns in the second quarter, Don Millard, of Watertown, Conn., accounting for the first by a brilliant 60-yard run behind perfect interference and George Horton, of Perth Amboy, plunging two yards through the Yale line for the second.

Phillies Sign Keith Parks

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Phillies announced the signing of Keith Parks, pitcher on the Pennsylvania State College baseball team yesterday for, next season. Parks, whose home is in a Philadelphia suburb, has a record of 10 victories and 4 setbacks in 1933 and the same record for last spring.

Tradition Games Sprinkle Fields For Easterners

Picture a Bengal tiger reared on his hind legs and a staid old individual attired in resemblance to the early colonial Pilgrim age. Let the Tiger assume an exaggerated beaming smile with a fore leg draped over the figure of John Harvard who (more exaggeration) grins in the very spirit of friendship. That depicts the imagined resumption of football relations between Harvard and Princeton at the Stadium this afternoon.

A leaping and bounding squad of roaring Tigers rushed into the historic Stadium for the first time since 1926. The dominating figure of the beloved Bill Roper, former Tiger coach, is replaced by the smooth strategist from the Midwest, H. O. "Fritz" Crisler. Soft-spoken Eddie Casey directs the Crimson in place of Arnie Horween, 1926 Harvard coach.

Beginning with those coaching assignments, all the way down the personnel of the teams have changed. There are no Slagles, Stouts, Weeks or Prendergasts at Princeton, and there are no Coadys, Frenches, Gamaches, Guarnaccias or Pratts for Harvard. New faces, new stars, new rules and new uniforms resumed activities. Only the natural hope of victory remained unchanged.

Fresh in memory is the barrage of unpleasantries hurled toward Princeton in the Harvard Lampoon, a magazine under no official Harvard jurisdiction in 1926, which aided the broken-relations climax of a rugged game in the Stadium that fall. At this resumption the break is featured, but in reality the two elevens have gone through 29 games of much more stirring history. Those Tigers have often been too much of a problem for Harvard as the records show. In all, the Crimson has won only nine as against 17 for Princeton, with three ties. Former Harvard-Princeton scores:

1877—Harvard 1g., 1td., Princeton 1td.
1877—Princeton 1g., 1td., Harvard 2td.
1878—Princeton 1td., Harvard 0.
1879—Princeton 1g., Harvard 0.
1880—Princeton 2g., 2td., Harvard 1g., 1td.
1881—Harvard 0, Princeton 0.
1882—Harvard 1g., 1td., Princeton 1g.
1883—Princeton 26, Harvard 7.
1884—Princeton 36, Harvard 6.
1886—Princeton 12, Harvard 0.
1887—Harvard 12, Princeton 0.
1888—Princeton 18, Harvard 6.
1889—Princeton 41, Harvard 15.
1895—Princeton 12, Harvard 4.
1896—Princeton 12, Harvard 0.
1911—Princeton 8, Harvard 6.
1912—Harvard 16, Princeton 6.
1913—Harvard 3, Princeton 0.
1914—Harvard 20, Princeton 0.
1915—Harvard 10, Princeton 6.
1916—Harvard 3, Princeton 0.
1919—Harvard 10, Princeton 10.
1920—Harvard 14, Princeton 14.
1921—Princeton 10, Harvard 3.
1922—Princeton 10, Harvard 3.
1923—Harvard 5, Princeton 0.
1924—Princeton 34, Harvard 0.
1925—Princeton 36, Harvard 0.
1926—Princeton 12, Harvard 0.

No such tradition besets the Yale-Dartmouth series. There are, however, contributing factors to Yale-Dartmouth games that have caused reams of paper to be consumed in attempting to explain why the Big Green has failed to beat Yale. In 17 games, the first of which was played back in 1884, the Eli have won 14 and three have been tied.

Since 1929 no series between college football teams has embodied more drama. Invading Dartmouth elevens, riding on the reputation of near-greatness, have tumbled ingloriously or pitifully with victory in their grasp. And before obviously inferior Eli teams. With the game in hand at times, the Green has been overcome by last-minute mistakes, or onslaughts of Yale, and the scores resulted. In 1931 the most spectacular game any football fan could hope for took place in the Bowl with the lead changing hands and ending in a 33-to-33 tie.

Again the Green faced the Eli today. Again it was favored on paper, but with the failure of past great teams, no predictions were without a chance to hedge. This time a new system under the coaching of the new mentor, Earl Blaik, is backing Dartmouth. The Green won its first major game defeating Harvard last week. In that game the New Hampshire aggregation looked smart, resourceful and well-drilled. Unfortunately for Dartmouth, the Eli are never defeated until the game is over. The past scores:

1884—Yale 113—0
1893—Yale 28—0
1894—Yale 34—0
1895—Yale 26—0
1895—Yale 32—0
1896—Yale 42—0
1899—Yale 16—0
1900—Yale 17—0
1924—Tie 14—14
1926—Yale 14—7
1927—Yale 19—0
1928—Yale 18—0
1929—Yale 16—12
1930—Tie 0—0
1931—Tie 33—33
1932—Yale 6—0
1933—Yale 14—13

Today will mark the forty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of football relations between Columbia and Cornell. The Penn classic, oldest continuous series for Cornell, began in 1893, but the Lions were on the Big Red schedule four years earlier. Cornell swept out front with a majority of early-game victories. Of late years, however, the Lions have roared more loudly and clawed more fiercely to whittle the difference considerably.

This game today, on paper, gave the floundering Big Red little chance to win. Even with Columbia favored heavily, some reserve in prediction had to be made when a strategist such as Gil Dobie is coaching the weak team. In all games played Cornell leads with 12 victories and two ties out of 21 meetings. The past records:

1889—Cornell 20-0
1890—Cornell 36-0
1899—Cornell 29-0
1901—Cornell 24-0
1903—Columbia 17-12
1904—Columbia 12-6
1905—Columbia 12-6
1920—Cornell 34-7
1921—Cornell 41-7
1922—Cornell 56-0
1923—Cornell 35-0
1924—Cornell 14-0
1925—Cornell 17-14
1926—Columbia 17-9
1927—Tie 0-0
1928—Tie 0-0
1929—Cornell 12-6
1930—Columbia 16-7
1931—Cornell 13-0
1932—Columbia 6-0
1933—Columbia 9-6

Ruth Promotes Common Ties

* * *

Japanese Find Grounds for Agreement With Americans—The Baseball Diamond

* * *

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Nov. 2—Diplomats and admirals are arguing over oil and navies, but the Japanese populace found a common ground of agreement today with Americans—baseball and Babe Ruth.

Police reserves were called to handle throngs along the Ginza, Tokyo's Broadway, when a touring team of American League stars, including the Babe, arrived from Yokohama.

As the motors drove slowly to a hotel all other traffic was halted. More than 100,000 persons jammed the street, leaving only a narrow path.

Ruth grinned delightedly as the fans cheered him, finding himself a "King" in this country. He shook scores of outstretched hands.

Confetti and streamers thrown from buildings made the occasion resemble a New York welcome. The Stars and Stripes and Japan's Rising Sun were displayed everywhere.

The Americans, especially Ruth, will draw crowds that will remind him of the Yankee Stadium in the great days of his prime.

The big leaguers, under the direction of William Harridge, president of the American League, and Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, are to play four games in Tokyo before a barnstorming tour of other large cities of the Empire.

These Tokyo contests, Nov. 4, 5, 10 and 11, will be held in the huge Meiji shrine park, with accommodations for 60,000. Reserved seats sold out three weeks in advance.

Capacity crowds are assured for all four days, making a total attendance about equal to that of the recent seven-game World Series in Detroit and St. Louis.

Even larger crowds will see the Americans in Osaka, where the big Koshien Stadium seats 80,000 fans and into which 100,000 have been known to jam their way for interscholastic baseball games.

There are no professional baseball teams in Japan and digging up suitable opposition for the Babe and his mates was quite a problem. The first game will be against the Tokyo Club, an organization of former university players. For the second and third Tokyo games a Japanese all-star outfit has been organized, while the fourth contest will be between mixed Japanese and American teams.

A leading light of the All-Stars is expected to be "Young Stalin," a six-foot-two Middle School youth, the son of White Russian parents who took refuge in Japan at the time of the Bolshevik revolution. Stalin is the pitching wonder of the northern region.

Eastern Football Scores

Princeton		**Harvard**	
75-Amherst	0	12-Bates	0
35-Williams	6	13-Brown	0
14-Wash. & Lee	12	6-Holy Cross	26
46-Cornell	0	0-Dartmouth	10
169	18	31	36
Yale		**Columbia**	
6-Columbia	12	12-Yale	6
14-Pennsylvania	6	29-V. M. I.	6
37-Brown	0	7-Annapolis	18
12-West Point	20	14-Penn State	7
69	38	62	37
Dartmouth		**Holy Cross**	
39-Norwich	0	22-St. Anselm's	0
32-Vermont	0	51-St. Joseph's	0
27-Maine	0	24-Providence	0
27-Virginia	0	17-Catholic	0
10-Harvard	0	26-Harvard	6
		7-Colgate	20
135	0	147	32
Annapolis		**West Point**	
20-W. & M.	7	19-Washburn	0
21-Virginia	6	41-Davidson	0
16-Maryland	13	48-Drake	0
18-Columbia	7	20-Sewanee	0
17-Pennsylvania	0	26-Yale	12
92	33	148	12
Pennsylvania		**Cornell**	
6-Ursinus	7	14-St. Lawrence	0
6-Yale	14	0-Richmond	6
27-Rutgers	19	7-Syracuse	20
0-Annapolis	17	0-Princeton	45
39	57	21	71
Brown		**Carnegie Tech**	
18-Boston U.	0	7-Geneva	0
13-R. I. State	0	13-Miami	7
0-Harvard	13	0-Mich. State	13
0-Yale	37	0-Notre Dame	13
0-Syracuse	33	0-Purdue	20
31	83	20	53
Pittsburgh		**Syracuse**	
26-Wash. & Jeff.	6	28-Clarkson	0
27-West Va.	6	20-Cornell	7
20-So. California	6	32-Ohio Wesl'y'n	10
7-Minnesota	13	33-Brown	0
30-Westminster	0		
110	31	113	17

Hockey Briefs

By the Associated Press

WINNIPEG, Nov. 3—Andy Aitkenhead, nonchalant goalie of the New York Rangers, explains his coolness under fire by the fact that he doesn't worry about the shots that he fails to stop. "Too many goalies worry about the shots that get past them," he says, "and this divided attention only hinders their performance."

WINDSOR, Ont.—Johnny Gallagher, who was forced out of hockey last season by illness, hopes to get back with the Detroit Red Wings this season. He has fully recovered and is waiting for United States immigration authorities to approve his entrance so he can go over to Detroit for a tryout.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—Niagara Falls may not be represented in senior amateur competition this season because so many players have gone from here to play with the Hershey, Penna., team in the Eastern Amateur League. Five players already have left to join the Hershey Bears. They are Chester Steele, Edgar Brenohley, Felix Mancuso, Nick Damore and Henry Lauzon. A number of Niagara Falls stars turned pro with the Ottawa Senators last season.

OTTAWA—Bill Touhey, left winger, has received his unconditional release from the St. Louis Eagles. Touhey, who played with Stratford in the International League and the Montreal Maroons before coming to the Ottawa club which was transferred to St. Louis, practiced with the Eagles here but was left behind when the team departed for St. Louis.

WINDSOR, Ont.—Coach Stan Brown has a new training wrinkle for the Windsor Bulldogs. He has his players do calisthenics on skates, adding difficult balancing feats to the regular exercises.

CALGARY—A syndicate of Calgary men, including Paul Thompson, star of the Chicago Black Hawks, is ready to give Calgary a team in the Northwestern Pro League if a franchise can be obtained. The Calgary Exhibition Board has offered $8000 for the renovation of the Victoria Park Arena and the city will supply the labor. The syndicate will apply immediately to Gordon Leitch of Portland, league president, for a franchise.

Harvard and Amherst Tied for Soccer Lead

Intercollegiate Soccer League Standing

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points
Harvard	3	0	1	7
Amherst	3	0	1	7
Springfield	1	0	0	2
Mass. State	1	1	0	2
Wesleyan	1	1	0	2
Tufts	0	1	0	0
Brown	0	1	0	0
Dartmouth	0	2	0	0
Conn. State	0	3	0	0
Williams	0	0	0	0

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3 (AP)—Harvard University and Amherst College are tied with seven points each for the lead in the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League, according to the standing announced by T. W. Taylor of Brown, secretary-treasurer of the league, last night.

The standing, which is complete through yesterday, shows Harvard and Amherst with three victories and one tie in the four games played, while Connecticut State College is the only other college to have played more than two league contests. Springfield College Massachusetts State College and Wesleyan University are tied for second place.

Where to Dine

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Amusements

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OPENING MONDAY CONCERT
Boston Symphony Orchestra
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
MONDAY'S PROGRAM
BRAHMS-HAYDN—VARIATIONS
RACHMANINOFF—1st CONCERTO
FRANCK—Symphony in D Minor
Soloist: PAULINE DANFORTH
NEXT FRIDAY 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15
MOZART—Symphony in G Minor
RAVEL—Piano Concerto for left hnd
MOUSSORGSKY-RAVEL—Pictures
Soloist: PAUL WITTGENSTEIN

Peoples Symphony Orchestra
Fabien SEVITZKY Conductor
JORDAN HALL
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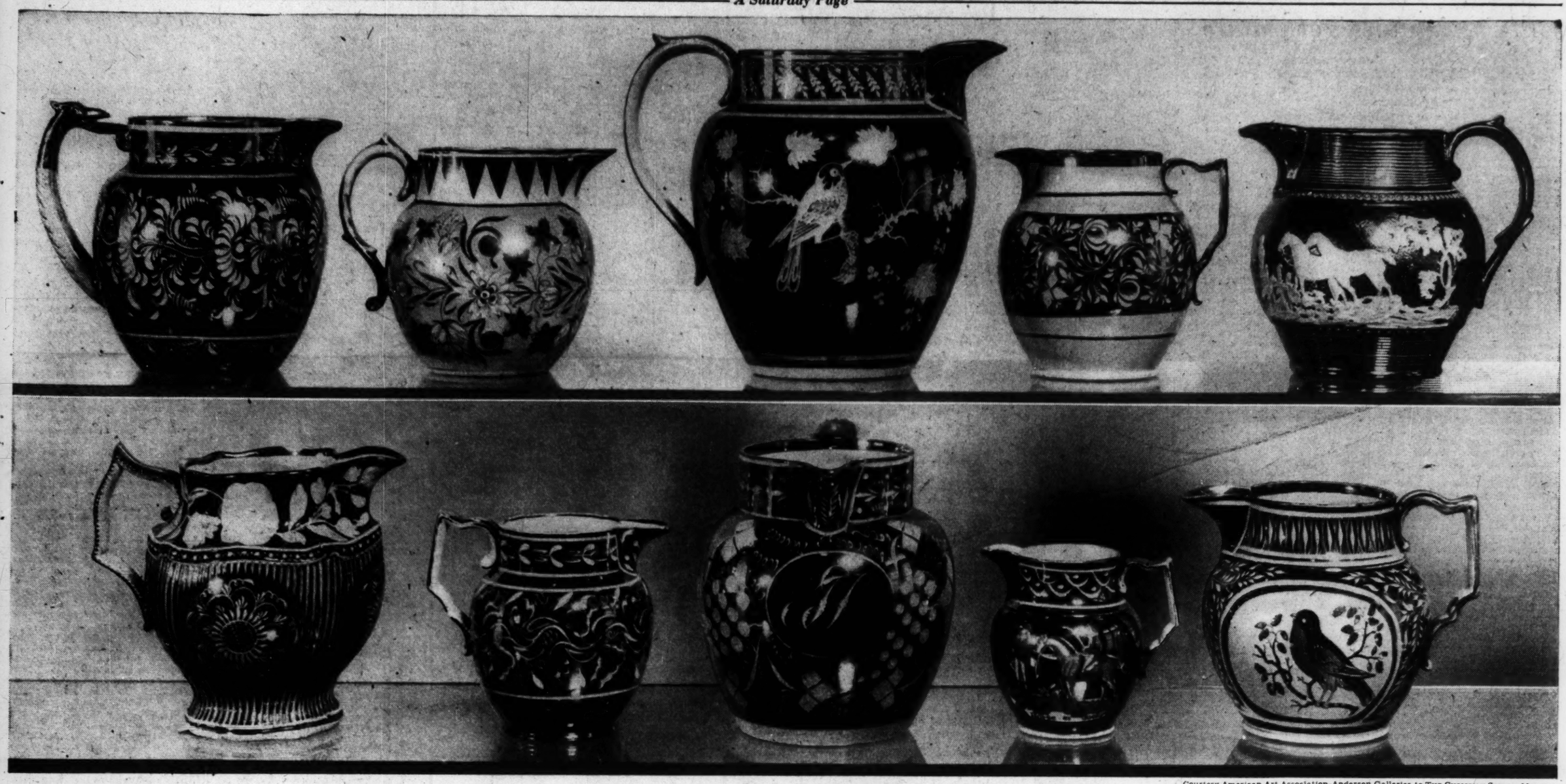
Ruth Promotes Common Ties
Japanese Find Grounds for Agreement With Americans—The Baseball Diamond
TOKYO, Nov. 2—Diplomats and admirals are arguing over oil and navies, but the Japanese populace found a common ground of agreement today with Americans—baseball and Babe Ruth.
Police reserves were called to handle throngs along the Ginza,

Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page



Courtesy American Art Association-Anderson Galleries to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Particularly, Silver Resist Lusterware

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

OF NOTABLE interest to many Massachusetts people and of importance to numerous collectors elsewhere, is the coming sale of the contents of Old Corner House, the home in Stockbridge, Mass., of Edward A. Crowninshield. It is to be held at the American Art-Anderson Galleries on the afternoons of Nov. 8, 9 and 10. Included in the same sale are portions of the collection of another Stockbridge resident, Miss Mabel Choate, who also has accumulated much Oriental Lowestoft.

Mr. Crowninshield, however, is recognized as a leading American authority on this ware, and the examples of it that are to be sold next week are representative of the types most highly desirable, in forms and in decorations. It is stated that this buyer's standards were most exacting, so prime condition is to be expected in every item in the group.

This Chinese ware, excellent in its class as it is, will lack, for many Bay State families, the attraction that some of the furniture has. For, along with much merit as New England cabinet work, a good deal of it carries associations with a remarkable family of merchant shipowners of Salem. They were leaders of their own generation in Salem, as they sailed their craft to the Far East and profited handsomely in dealings, in the early 1800's, as the Derbys there had done one and two generations preceding.

A flash of light on early colonial times in America comes from looking up the name Crowninshield in our library. It appears from records there that Johannes Kaspar Richter von Kronenschedlt, when a student in Leipzig University, thought best to come to America in the late 1600s, after a duel with another student. He settled in Boston and when about to marry an English lady, Anglicized his name by giving it an almost literal translation from the German. From this "Crowninshield" descended the family commented on above, including the present connoisseur.

The interest of this collector in the products of English potteries led to his accumulation of a considerable quantity of the more desirable sort. As one result, about 120 lots of numerous makes are listed for this sale while there appear about two-thirds as many of Oriental Lowestoft. The exhibition preceding the selling promises to offer a good chance to compare examples from the best known factories and to notice the characteristics that distinguish one from another. Sometimes the quality of the material serves to do this; at another, the modeling; again, the decoration; occasionally, two or more of these features distinguish a single make in its early forms.

A strong tendency to uniformity in quality and style is noticed as the industry progressed during the late 1700's, for designs were copied freely, processes became common knowledge and technicians moved about from pottery to pottery. But there is basis for much distinction in the earlier outputs of numerous plants, as may be seen in this presale exhibit.

The group with silver resist decoration includes so many attractive types that it has been pictured here. Doubtless there was a time when silver resist lusterware was sold at moderate prices, but now this sort of decoration on old English ware gives it a high price mark.

Only rarely is the maker's name or other identifying mark found on such English pitchers, so the careful and conscientious cataloger whose descriptions are quoted below have omitted any hint of the possible source-potteries. Good judges look first for artistic quality of the decoration; then, at the subject, since some motifs are prized as rarities. Base colors count also, canary being liked better than white.

The term silver resist may need explanation to some readers, though most are probably familiar with it. After the pitcher was glazed, the design of bird, flower, foliage, scrolls or what-not was applied with brushes and an adhesive liquid, usually shellac. When dried, this served to protect the basic glaze from the bath of platinum solution in which the pitcher was to be placed as the next step. So the surface that was not covered by the resisting material of the design caught a thin, smooth coating of the silverlike metal that is known as silver luster, although it contains no silver, but platinum. Later, the shellac was washed off with alcohol, leaving the design showing sharply, apparently applied to a silver background.

Each pitcher's description follows, as it appears in the sale catalogue of the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries. "Circa" means about, to translate it precisely. "Approximate date" would be its practical meaning as used here:

1. Silver Resist Luster Pitcher with Gargoyle Handle. Circa (1800-10). Rich silver luster extending to base, with resist decoration of blossoms intertwining stems; unusual handle in the form of a gargoyle with lustered head. Height, 5¾ inches.

2. Rare Canary Yellow Silver Resist Luster Pitcher Decorated with Pink Peonies. Circa (1795). Canary yellow body decorated with a rich design of silver leafage bearing pink peonies painted on the reserved white ground; collar of silver dog-tooth motive on white. Fine early piece. Height, 5 inches.

3. Very Rare Mammoth Silver Resist Pitcher with Apricot Body. Circa (1800-10). Pear-shaped rosy-tinted body lustered to base and reserved with an exceptionally fine design of two swallows perched upon branches amid scattered leaves; beneath a collar of leaves and crimped spout. Height, 7¼ inches.

4. Fine Canary Yellow Silver Resist Luster Pitcher. Circa (1800-10). Spherical body in canary yellow with silver resist band reserved with a serpentine vine of buds and trefoil leaves. Height, 5 inches.

5. Very Rare "Hammered" Silver Resist Luster Hunting Pitcher. Circa (1810-20). Spode design of foxhunting scenes molded and reserved in relief upon a hammered silver luster ground, the neck and foot with horizontal ribbing. Height, 5½ inches. NOTE: "Hammered" effects on luster are extremely rare and much sought by the collector.

6. Silver Resist Luster Pitcher. Circa (1820). Molded and valanced fluted body with four medallions of quaterfoils; beneath a collar with border of roses reserved and molded in relief. Height, 6 inches.

7. Silver Resist Luster and Blue Pitcher. Circa (1800). Small globular body in silver luster, reserved on white, heightened in a deep cobalt blue, with a serpentine vine of grapes and leaves, and a collar of husks. Brilliant and perfect specimen. Height, 4¾ inches.

8. Silver Resist Luster Pitcher with Monogram. Circa (1810-20). Decorated with a formalized design of grape and vine motives encircling the body and collar, extending almost to base; with a monogrammed medallion beneath the spout. Height, 6¾ inches.

9. Very Rare Small Silver Resist Luster Pitcher with Sporting Decoration. Circa (1800-10). The silver luster, extending to the foot, is reserved and transfer-printed in blue with two scenes of a thoroughbred and jockey attended by a groom, and a martin on a flowering vine. Early and perfect specimen. Height, 4 inches.

10. Silver Resist Luster Pitcher with Reserves of Birds in Colors. Circa (1800-10). The body lustered to foot with blossoms and spreading leafage, surrounding two reserved medallions each painted in brilliant colors with a robin perched upon a branch. Rare. Height, 5¼ inches.

Early Pottery as Ornaments

By **Lura Woodside Watkins**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TRUE folk art that has come down from New England forbears is expressed in the utilitarian wares of the small potteries that abounded in the region from the earliest times. Made without a conscious striving after effect, in the best way possible for their intended purposes, these wares blend happily usefulness with beauty. Their simple forms and many colored glazes display the individuality that results from hand work, as did, indeed, many household utensils of the era.

The New England potteries made two types—stoneware in gray or brown, and glazed red ware. The first is found usually in large and heavy objects—crocks, vinegar jugs, water coolers, pitchers. The softer, glazed pottery, appears in small jugs, jars, bowls, pitchers and plates, that in occasional pieces even approach delicacy.

The attractive features of the cool gray stonewares are found in their pleasing shapes and the decorations, applied in cobalt blue with a brush, that are often found. It is interesting, too, on account of the irregularities left by the pressure of the potter's hands, especially where handles were attached by a push of a sturdy thumb. The ornamentation is as naïve as the shapes, a bird, a flower, a leaf, or even more complicated pictorial design with people or animals, giving a personal touch to a surface that would otherwise be a single color.

Distinguished by Its Red Body

The New England glazed wares referred to are always made of a clay that burns red, as in a common flower pot, the composition being easily determined by looking at the base, which is left unglazed. They may thus be distinguished from European pieces, which are fashioned from a brown or yellow clay. The glazes themselves are varied and fascinating. In a few instances, the color may determine the place of manufacture, but the origin is usually a matter of guesswork, as the wares of widely separated potteries are likely to resemble one another closely. The red wares in form and glaze are sometimes worthy to be compared with earthenware of greater sophistication.

The value of this type of old pottery for decoration seems too little appreciated. It does not belong in a room with elaborate furnishings, but rather with old pine and pewter. In other words, it is ideal for the country farmhouse, but out of place in the city drawing room. A pine dresser set out with a collection of old pottery in the warm reds, browns, oranges and olive green, that combine so well with wood tones, is indeed a delight.

The collector who starts to search for these decorative wares is almost certain to come upon one happy surprise after another. He will probably begin with one of those reddish-orange or mottled jugs with a handle that range in size from two inches high to those that hold a gallon. Essex County is a good hunting ground for such pieces, for the Danvers and Peabody potteries made them even 200 years ago. In Essex County, too, the collector will find examples of a particularly fine black glaze. In my collection is such a mug with encircling ridges—an eighteenth century type known also in glassware.

In at least one Massachusetts pottery, there were added to the lustrous orange-red glaze, splashes of dark brown. Spotted effects were made in the same way. Green glazed pieces are the most unusual and consequently most valuable. A true and brilliant green is to be found on jugs and jars from Barnstable. In Essex County wares, shades of green mottled with reddish-brown are seen, or sometimes cream color splashed with green, as on one of my small jugs whose basic red shows faintly rosy through the light glaze.

Bowls are hard to find, but are especially desirable for decoration. Set on a pine table with fruit or flowers, they are most expressive of old-time simplicity. One may run across the slip-decorated pie plates with serrated edges, or, occasionally, some larger deep dish that was suited to hold the family boiled dinner. The slip decoration (made by squeezing a yellow liquid clay through a quill or tube) found on New England plates is less elaborate than the designs in Pennsylvania Dutch ware, but interesting from its numerous variations of style. This type comes from Connecticut potteries.

Decoration was also accomplished by incising a pattern with a small sharp instrument. This kind of work in narrow bands of good design is seen on a characteristic type of brown stoneware from Boscawen, New Hampshire.

Many Decorative Uses

The purposes to which the old pots and jugs may be put seem endless. For garden and veranda there are the huge, open-mouthed stoneware jars with handles, that answer so admirably as holders for long-stemmed flowers. In the garden, too, one can make a satisfactory bird bath from an ancient milk pan, whose two-foot diameter will form an ample pool. For the house there are all sorts of colored wide-mouthed jars that cannot be improved upon for flowers, while many pieces are still suitable for the uses for which they were made. Earthen mugs with a pewter service are good, and pitchers of several sizes may be found for the table. Even a sugar bowl may reward patient search. The collector who makes early New England pottery his hobby will need to go farther afield to discover flasks, inkwells, porringers, and a hundred and one other objects, beautiful or curious.

Terry Library Auction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE second part of the famous library of the late Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport, R. I., the first part of which was sold at public auction last season at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, here, went on view at the galleries on Oct. 31 preparatory to its dispersal at public auction the evening of Nov. 7 and the afternoon and evening of Nov. 8. Including a wide range of items, the collection, which will be on exhibition at the galleries until the date of sale, comprises manuscript and autograph material, incunabula, rare first editions and Americana.

The first, second, third and fourth folios of Shakespeare; the very rare second edition of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," 1619; three leaves from the Gutenberg Bible; and the first published edition of the account of Sir Francis Drake's voyage to America, are among the exceptional items for which bidders will compete.

The Americana group, including broadsides, tracts, early books and manuscripts, letters and documents, is featured by four autograph letters written by John Eliot between 1652 and 1657 to the Rev. Jonathan Hapmer, of Barnstaple, Eng., giving the history and object of his work among the Indians. These are held to be the finest group of Eliot letters not housed in a public institution. There is the first printed account of the first Indian war in New England; Philip Vincent's "A True Relation of the Late Battell fought in New England," 1637; Nathan Hale's copy of David Fordyce's "Theodorus," London, 1755, with Hale's autograph signature, dated 1768, and the first edition of one of the first accounts of the settlement of Salem and Charlestown, Francis Higginson's "New-Englands Plantation," London, 1630.

Fine and Applied Arts Exhibited

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

New York

SPONSORED by the Antique and Decorative Arts League, the Fine Arts Exposition opened last night in the RCA building, Rockefeller Center, with a fanfare of eloquence and color. Perhaps New York, for many years one of the art centers of the world, has never had so refined and elaborate a showing of precious objects and period interiors. It will continue until Dec. 1.

The eighteenth century once more demonstrated the high esteem in which it is held. Twenty-one of the interiors express the English, French, Italian and American versions of this golden age in the decorative arts. It is this period also that is stressed in displays of individual objects.

In some instances it has been beguiled into modern settings. For instance, McMillen, Inc., a firm particularly skillful in harmonizing anachronisms, has transposed an eighteenth-century Venetian music room into a background distinguished by four panels painted by the contemporary French artist Bernard Boutet de Monvel and by modern textiles. The work is so skillfully done that one understands the unity of time.

Elsie de Wolfe, too, has let her genius play about in a Venetian palace, which she has transfigured by modern lighting. Thus are rendered more articulate than they were in their own epoch the splendid mirrors, the paneled screen of glass, the curtains of antiqued silver cloth, the silver columns and crystal fruits.

It is a very different Italy that one finds in the display by the "Little Gallery." Here have been invoked the homes of pre-Renaissance Tuscany. Then furniture was stoutly built, of walnut; robustly carved with lion's heads and the like; lustily sinewed with locks and straps and hinges of wrought iron.

Imperial Russia is brought onto the stage by Russian Imperial Treasures, Inc., which shows a part of the Schaffer collection. This includes fifteenth-century ikons; bibelots which belonged to the great Tsarinas; orocades, silver, glass and porcelains.

But the word "antique," as applied to the European decorative arts, has a sound as new as the sheen of chromium, when one hears it among those ancient bronzes, jade carvings, polychrome figures, priceless temple frescoes, potteries and brocades, by which Yamanaka, Ralph M. Chait, and Parish-Watson lead one back into ante-Christum China and Persia. One climbs up again, however, on the ladder of time, into the Tang Dynasty, then to the Ming and Kang 'Hsi periods, till finally one is again in the familiar homeland of the eighteenth century. Then, it would seem, China traveled to Europe to visit Chippendale!

Jewels, trinkets, laces, vestments, silver, rugs, textiles, embroideries all play their part in rounding out the human and aesthetic pictures. Paintings, prints, etchings, lithographs, sculptures—some by old masters and some by modern ones—form an important feature of the exhibition, as do rare books, also. Some of the objects have never been seen before, notably the Samos Aphrodite, from the collection of French & Co. This is a more-than-life-size figure whose workmanship seems to place it before the Greco-Roman period.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took part in the broadcast and seemed to be among the most interested of the 5000 or so visitors. She spent some time in the exhibit of the industry she established and sponsors.

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Flying in Pursuit of Culture

Training for Leisure Is Aim of Kenyon Course

By Lester Leake Riley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HALF a mile from the college hill of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, on a field approximately 1300 by 1900 feet stands a hangar with the name upon it: "Port Kenyon," so marked upon the air maps of the United States Department of Commerce. Here are housed the two Kenyon biplanes, a fleet with Kinner K 5100-h. p. motor, and a fledgling with a Curtiss-Wright Challenger, 185-h. p. motor. On the college campus in Samuel Mather Science Hall is the Aeronautics Laboratory, which provides experimental equipment. Here are several modern airplane motors, mounted on movable carriages, engine parts, fuselages, wing panels, etc.

All this means that Kenyon is adventuring into fields new to a college of liberal arts, and interesting in purpose. The Wilbur L. Cummings School of Practical Aeronautics, young and lusty department in an old and historic institution, is out to do its part to extend the liberal arts tradition of a cultured leisure into a more active participation in and understanding of the life of a machine age.

The school is named after its donor, a Kenyon 1902 alumnus, a New York lawyer, whose youth in Ohio touched the aviation beginnings of the Wright brothers, and who in maturity is won—with every member of his family—to the joys of flying as a hobby. "Aviation, however," adds Mr. Cummings, "is always more to me than a sport. My interest has been turned again and again from its recreational and commercial activities to its cultural possibilities. It needed but a few landings at the foot of Kenyon's hill to see that this old, liberal arts college in its lovely woodland setting was the best possible medium for experimenting with educational values tempered to a machine age."

The instructor in charge of the school is a young man, Donald McCabe Gretzer, who comes from university and flying field through seven years of experience to this post of lecturer, teacher and pilot in aeronautics and aviation. He holds his Transport Pilot's License from the Department of Commerce and serves also as pilot-professor, when he takes Kenyon's flying president, Dr. William Foster Peirce, to far-flung points.

New Type of Student Conversation

I caught something of the significance of the new department the day the Kenyon "Fleet" came down after a short run from Indianapolis. Immediately the students rushed forward to their task of welcome and service, each taking his turn, as the course demands, in the shop work. I turned back to the college dormitory and dining hall with an amused ear to catch a new type of student conversation.

There is no doubt of the reality of the school's appeal, in spite of the number of hours that must be spent in excess of the three credit hours given to the course. Students are not enrolled until the second college year and must qualify by taking coördinate courses in physics, mathematics and economics. The work is largely theoretical, therefore, and related to the common cultural interests of the day. Actual flying is undertaken in the second year and then only as a private venture.

The project quickens the imagination, feeds ambition of a worthy sort and demands a concentration which affords moral discipline of a high order. It fits in easily with the natural and social environment of the youth of today. It is not a vocational or engineering curriculum. The curriculum of a true liberal arts college follows the cultured traditions of education for leadership, with attention to a worthy use of leisure. Such a tradition hardly needs the insistent commercial demand for producing immediate results. It rather chooses wisely in guiding the student to make elective choices of vocational needs with emphasis on a cultural background.

Newer Aspects

The trend of the machine age makes most of us, of necessity, machine-minded. Our educational progress reflected that first enthusiasm when it exalted industrial success as the goal of education, and founded vocational and trade schools which subordinated cultural training to that of learning a specific trade.

The emphasis today, however, is far more intelligently centered upon machine ways than upon machine works. It answers man's eager desire to know the why of things but finds that the running of the machine is not so fascinating as the coördination of its working principles with other phases of life. This is the new discovery, if there be such under the sun.

That the leisure of democracy, now beginning to appear upon the horizon, shall be all that is safe and desirable and not a mere kill-time process, it must, for one thing, provide mental business of an absorbing sort out of the very stuff of the machine. In other words, an effectual education for the leisure of a machine age must take account of the complexity of modern youth interests and feel the pulse of the world. Irwin Edman in a recent study observed that present-day college youth turns to economics and sociology largely upon his own initiative. Instinctively also he turns to applied science in a hundred contacts every day.

The result of this coördination of interest is that the human element is now much more clearly observed as the stuff out of which a new world unity is being fashioned. There are, it must not be missed, divisive and destructive elements which physical science in the machine readily enough provides upon demand; but this shall not be for long. Man turns to man as the avenue of his contacts is widened and the sharing of his enthusiasms for humanity is given broader scope. "Thanks to the human heart by which we live," the youth of this post-war generation enters upon the machine age with his natural curiosity whetted the more sharply by his greater contacts with the cultural world, as it presses closer about his doorway. The easy crossing of international boundaries sounds to youth its insistent challenge for better thinking toward world citizenship.

Values Not Listed

The catalogue recital of these courses at Kenyon speaks of ground school instruction, lectures and shop work; air commerce regulations; engines; airplanes; aerial navigation; meteorology; aircraft instruments. Yet there are by-products here which hold high cultural value. Riding upon the air, for instance, evolved the beauty of the streamlined car, though its search was in the region of fact and value. Moving clouds, a poet's vision, come into the realm of the aviator's field. The changing, checkered landscape reveals to eye and heart and mind something of nature's pleasant aspect and the rhythm of form and design. Applied science finds an ally in aerodynamics of something more than mathematical computation, as it studies the motion of the wind on a floating object.

To many this study of aeronautics may be pursued as a sport, a hobby, a vocation, a stepping-stone to an ambitious career, but its first place at Kenyon will increasingly be in the humanistic approach it gives to problems of politics, economics, ethics and religion.

"Let it be understood that this is no vocational course," declares President Peirce, "but a cultural and healthful form of mental and physical recreation. The venture is founded on the sound basis of the best academic tradition. Leisure, rightly used, is one of the great aims of collegiate education. Here is a venture that dares to provide for its more democratic application."

Courtesy of Kenyon College to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Center: By Geoffrey Landesman

Center—Port Kenyon, the Official Landing Field for the Wilbur L. Cummings School of Practical Aeronautics of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. The Photograph Was Taken at the Dedication of the Field Last April. Some of the College Buildings Are Seen in Soft-Toned Silhouette. Above—The Fleet Biplane, With a Kinner K5, 100 H. P. Motor. Donald McCabe Gretzer, Instructor, Stands at Left, With a Student. Below—The Hangar. Kenyon's Flying President, Dr. William Foster Peirce, Is at Left.

The Parent

Happy-Hour School for Aged Three

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Friends:

It was with something of a shock that I realized one day our little boy (just 3 years old) was "picking up" from playmates a number of naughty words and "sassy" expressions. And the little fellow seemed to take actual pride in using them and in seeing their effect.

I had little success in meeting the situation until I began to realize that my solution lay in answering the child's hunger for learning. I saw the problem as merely the lack of proper "food" for his unfolding thought just bubbling with energy, curiosity, and desire for accomplishment. I was joyous at seeing the solution and so in this spirit of rejoicing was born the idea of our little Happy-Hour School.

The very name "school" had a great appeal to the child as it was with longing he had watched older playmates embark on "the great adventure" with books and shiny pencil boxes. Now, he felt, he, too, was to have this privilege.

My first move was to buy at the ten-cent store our first set of supplies. These consisted of a set of the little wooden letters called Anagrams, a box of water colors, a set of cardboard furniture to make, and two kinds of stencil and drawing books. At home we had a song book, building blocks, story books, etc., with which to supplement at different times. My idea was to keep things fresh and new for the school "lessons" but still to choose things which gave a concrete product of accomplishment that the child could show to his daddy each evening. (This I believe, is very important—bringing the father into contact with the school.)

At a regular hour in the morning, the ringing of a small bell catches Sonny's attention. Then we begin our Happy-Hour school. I play a march on the piano and Sonny in a soldierly manner marches into our playroom, carefully carrying our bright set of books. I always have the playroom in order and usually place a fresh flower on the desk or have Chuckles, the bunny (or some other toy spectator) to greet the "pupil." When I enter, I always receive a smiling "good morning" and usually some conversational remark such as Sonny has heard others use. Then we sing our good-morning song. (It might interest mothers to note that I began singing with my little boy from babyhood and that he was able to sing songs, on the tune, at 2½ years of age.)

Everything in the school is regular and we always finish whatever we start, even though the next thing looks more fascinating. We build simple words with our anagram set, we explore the mysteries of water colors, we fashion cardboard furniture, we read and act out stories, we laugh and we exchange little experiences of the days. Our school is always closed by repeating the Lord's Prayer and then Sonny carefully puts the supplies away in the big drawer from which they are taken only at the proper times.

I feel that in trying in sincerity and love to solve one problem, I am finding the answer to many others. Our little project is certainly an unfoldment for me as well as the child—in fact the whole family is sharing in the many blessings of the Happy-Hour School. (Mrs.) H. O.

* * *

Candlelight

Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

I have had so many helpful thoughts from the Parent Column that I wish to send a word of grateful thanks to all its contributors.

I have just made a discovery that may be of help to someone else. Our beloved "chosen" son, aged 10, is a very busy and active lad. It is difficult for him to sit still even at the table, especially the dinner table. And when Daddy has been busy all day, he likes a quiet, restful dinner hour. I had tried out many ways to help a little lad sit and talk quietly, but without much success.

A short time ago I decided to try candlelight and it is almost unbelievable the change it has made in that young son of ours. How he does love to light the candles and blow them out!

This winter I am having on one Friday evening a month, from 7:30 to 8:45, a gathering of the clan. This is not a party, just a getting together, so that the boys will learn that they can have a good time quietly. So far it has been a great success and other mothers have expressed the desire to have the clan an evening.

Last time David and I served buttered popcorn and apples. We had nine boys with Dad and Mother. All played checkers, dominoes, rummy jack-straws, parcheesi and puzzles, and no one wanted to go home. (Mrs.) C. M. R.

Where Column Proved Useful

Tennessee

Dear Parents:

This column has been a helpful guide in our youngsters' many problems and I have been so glad to read it.

Over a year ago, when our little girl was just at the toddling stage and first learning to touch and grasp for grown-ups' treasures, I was very grateful to read a Parent's article which has helped me every day. The writer suggested teaching the young baby to pat the desired articles. It was also suggested that the mother hold objects for the baby to investigate and then help to put them carefully back. This little lesson was to be given very often. Flowers in the garden were also to be patted and protected in this way.

We have successfully used these ideas through our baby's second year. Whenever her little hands would want to pull brother's hair, one of us would say, "Jean, love brother, pat him." And never has the little useless word, "no," been needed. She would instantly pat and perhaps kiss brother's head.

The answer to one of our little boy's desires was found in a very recent letter. Jack would so often ask for matches and was allowed to have only those already burned. This did not seem to be what he most wanted and we had found no right answer to the problem. So, as suggested in the article, I gave Jack complete charge of burning the waste paper. He carries the baskets out, piles the papers up, and with one match lights the fire, and watches with eyes full of wonder until the last spark is gone. This, though he is only five years old, has come to be his very own job. I have found I can trust him, though I often watch to be sure he is careful.

We have discovered that our sandbox and a homemade swimming pool of wood have been a great help in keeping our children home. I have also found, though I may neglect my own housework, that the children's little playmates enjoy hearing a story on our porch. This also helps to keep them all in a happy, laughing group.

I would appreciate any suggestions for keeping youngsters in their own house and yard. (Mrs.) J. C. B.

Making a Contract

You and the Law Series—36

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CERTAIN elements must be present in order for a binding contract to come into existence.

In the first place, there must be at least two parties to a contract. No person can enter into an agreement with himself so as to create the legal relation called a contract. No matter how many New Year's resolutions he may make, they are not contracts and cannot be enforced in law.

In the second place, in order for a contract to come into existence, one of the parties must make an offer to the other which the other must accept.

If Harvey says to Clark, "I will give you $100 for the watch you have in your hand," and Clark replies,

One Must Make an Offer.

"Done," and hands the watch to Harvey; it is evident that an offer has been made and accepted. The latter is bound to pay the former $100. But if Clark, instead of saying, "Done," replies, "Make it $125," he is simply making a return offer, and no contract will come into existence unless Harvey, in turn, accepts the new offer.

Neither will there be a contract in the above case if Clark says, "I mean to sell this watch if I can get $100 for it," and Harvey replies, "I will give you $100 now." Such a statement shows no present desire on the part of Clark to enter into a contract even though Harvey's does.

An offer may be so worded that in order for the acceptance to be good, it must be made within a specified time.

A steel mill made an offer to a railroad to sell it a large quantity of iron rails at a certain price, saying that if the offer was accepted, the railroad company was to notify the mill officials by Dec. 20. Plainly, if the railroad company wished to buy the rails at the price named in the offer, it would have to notify the proper officials by the date named, as the offer expired at that time. If no time is specified, the offer must be accepted within a reasonable time.

An offer may be withdrawn at any time before it has been accepted. But, although the person who makes the offer may change his mind and intend to withdraw it, if it is accepted before he does so a contract is created.

A man named Kempner, living at Hot Springs, Ark., mailed an offer to one named Cohn at Little Rock to sell him a certain house for $10,000. On Feb. 7, Cohn, not having received word that Kempner intended to withdraw the offer, mailed a letter accepting it. Through some fault of the post office department, the letter of acceptance did not reach Kempner until Feb. 9. In the meantime, on Feb. 7, Kempner wrote to Cohn withdrawing the offer. The court held that a valid contract existed; that there had been an offer and acceptance, and that the contract was created on Feb. 7, the day on which Cohn mailed his letter accepting the offer.

The offer had been made by mail, and the law says that the acceptance may be made by the same medium as the offer—here by mail. The contract comes into existence upon delivery of the acceptance to the agency of communication selected, such as the government mail or the telegraph office.

If, however, the letter is not properly addressed or stamped, the acceptance must actually reach the offerer or no contract will result.

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Overcame Fear of Oral Reports

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE girl 10 years old had a great fear of speaking before the public; in fact, it was impossible for her to do so and she always refused. If the teacher attempted to persuade or coerce her, she broke into tears. This condition had existed for several years and now she was entering junior high school filled with misgivings, for she had heard stories of how the English teacher in that department required many oral compositions and book reports. She was afraid she would not be able to make passing grades because she was positive she could not get up before the class and make any kind of talk.

Her mother, sensing her fear got in touch with the teacher early in the year and, having explained the difficulty, asked that the child be dismissed from this part of the program. The teacher told her the child need not worry, for she would not be forced to give reports but that she felt positive that the child would enjoy doing so before the term was over.

Her first class in oral composition took place without the child knowing it. All pupils were asked to bring some game to school and explain its workings. The timid one went to the front of her class and demonstrated her game and did not realize until she told her mother about it that she had not thought of fear. She had been so interested in the games that she had forgotten herself.

The next talk was to be made with blackboard drawings or diagrams and as the girl could draw beautifully and had time during a study period to make a splendid illustration, she really enjoyed telling of it. Then, too, she reasoned it was not like standing in front of the class with nothing to hold to or point at you. Wait until they had book reports and then she would refuse, for she simply could not stand there and remember what was in the book. She knew that.

However, when it came time for book reports, the teacher suggested that since several pupils had read and wanted to report on the same book she thought it would be a better idea to act out certain parts of the book. The backward child was surprised to find her group chose her as chairman, but she was pleased, too, for now she felt she could choose others to read the parts and she could prompt. Someone suggested that she take a certain part, though, and again because it seemed so much fun to be really in things she accepted without thinking. Again she felt no fear even though the class decided to ask their mothers. The child was far more self-possessed than was the mother until she saw what a change had come over her daughter.

Her first report to the group grew out of a discussion as to the habits of a certain bird. She had always attended Bird Club meetings with her parents and had heard this bird discussed. She volunteered her information and told where she had received it. Some child said he would like to know more of the book and asked her to review it for them, which she gladly did.

The next oral assignment was aimed to induce others to read certain books by giving a portion of the book and leaving the listener in suspense as to how the story ended. Having just completed a very thrilling book, it was fun to decide what was the most exciting part and leave off there so that the others could not resist reading it. Even her teacher was surprised at the ease and delight with which she faced the class and led them through experiences that had so delighted her. She had no thought of self and admits that to this day, though she is in her last year of high school, she has never had a return of that old dread of addressing a group.

She is very grateful to that teacher, for had she been allowed to go on believing it impossible to appear before a class she would have missed the joy of partaking in many school activities.

Shakespeare Vs. Mother Goose

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TEACHER asked her children to repeat any little verses that they knew. There was the usual round of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," and the like. Then Janet gave, with fine feeling of appreciation, Ariel's Song from Shakespeare:

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a cowslip's bell I lie;
There I couch when owls do cry—
On the bat's back I do fly
After summer merrily.
Merrily, merrily shall I live now
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.

Later the teacher spoke to Janet's mother about the incident, and expressed her delight and surprise. "It was so refreshing to hear Shakespeare," she said. "How did you manage it?"

"I have always felt that there is much in the works of the masters that would interest children while still quite young. So I set myself the interesting task of finding and teaching it. Ariel's Song has as strong a child appeal as 'Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star,' I taught it in connection with a fairy tale. Janet and her younger brother loved it at once. I was called upon so often to repeat it that soon we all knew it by memory. It also afforded an opportunity for me to tell the children about the life of the man who wrote it.

"Now I see why Janet was the only child in the class who knew anything about Anne Hathaway's cottage when I showed it while telling how folks live," said the teacher.

"That is another reason why I feel that it is very worth while to acquaint children early with masterpieces. It broadens their horizon as well as their literary taste," returned the mother.

"Surely there are many other verses from the masters that your children enjoy. I should like to know some of them."

"John is very fond of Tennyson's 'The Owl.' 'To a Butterfly' by William Wordsworth, is a special favorite of Janet whose tastes run more to daintiness. They both like the Twenty-Third Psalm and many of the other songs of the sweet singer of Israel. Dante's 'The Evening Sky' is another favorite although I feared at first they might not grasp it."

"Which goes to show that children have better literary appreciation than even thoughtful and sympathetic adults credit them with," smiled the teacher. "But I have been wondering about one thing. Perhaps it is because your children are a bit different from others that they can so readily grasp the fine thoughts of the masters."

"I'm sure they are much like the rest. The difference lies only in the kind of mental and spiritual food that has been spread before them," insisted the mother.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Art of Harold Gilman

By Frank Rutter

London

"HE IS said to have pursued his art, like a true artist, for its own sake, and to have held in contempt that general approval from his inferiors which we should call fame."

These words, written by Arthur Morrison of the Japanese artist Matabei, may well be applied to Harold Gilman, the most independent of modern English independent painters. He was independent in that he would take nothing on authority till he had proved its worth for himself; at the same time he was far too sensible of the greatness of past achievements in art not to have the highest respect for all sound traditions. Similarly, while he loved painting, while his pictures command the admiration of his brother artists for their color, design and fine quality as paintings yet Gilman was no mere technician; his paintings stand out among the work of his time by reason of the quality of the man himself, because of the passionate intensity and depth of his feeling for nature and humanity.

Harold Gilman passed away in February, 1919, at the early age of 43, and it is only now that a memorial exhibition of his paintings is being held in the galleries of Messrs. Arthur Tooth & Sons (155 New Bond Street). It is strange that we should have had to wait 15 years for this tribute to be paid to his memory, for Gilman was not without honor among his fellows. He was the first president of the London Group, which was founded largely through his energy and initiative, and he exercised a considerable influence on all the artists who came in touch with him as a friend or teacher; but he never sought publicity and, perhaps as a result of his independence, he was never "taken up" by any well-known art dealer. He sold comparatively little in his lifetime, and, though paintings by him have subsequently been acquired by the Tate and other public art galleries, his work is still little known to the general public. That is not astonishing, because since 1919 most of his best paintings have remained in the possession of his family, or hidden away in a few private collections. The world cannot admire work it has never seen.

* * *

Now for the first time some 30 of Gilman's paintings have been brought together for public exhibition. Before commenting on any of these, however, it may be well to mention some of the most important works not included. We miss, for example, that spacious panorama of "Halifax Harbor" which was Gilman's contribution to the Canadian War Memorials collection at Ottawa; we miss his "Leeds Market"—with its symphony of exquisite color in the fruit stalls, and the intricate pattern afforded by the iron girders supporting the glass roof—which is in the Tate Gallery; we miss the two versions of "The Eating House," that humble interior of a workman's restaurant which displays at once the artist's sensitive perception of light and lovely color and his lively sympathy with and understanding of poverty; and we miss, above all, his wonderful masterpiece of decorative characterization, "Mrs. Mounter," a portrait of an aged charwoman with a handkerchief over her head, painted with the insight and understanding of a Rembrandt in the brave and brilliant colors of a Van Gogh. Here, as in so many of his works, Gilman proved how essentially he was a democrat; for while he refused again and again to accept commissions for what are known as "society portraits," he would lavish his time, his skill and his deep sympathy on a sitter whose homely face depicted a rich experience of life and a cheerful acceptance of the drudgery of daily labor.

The current exhibition in Bond Street includes two of Gilman's smaller portrait studies of "Mrs. Mounter," but his most important figure painting here is "The Artist's Mother," seated in a wicker chair, full face, with her arms crossed on her lap. Simple and dignified in composition and feeling, and built up like a mosaic with intimate small touches of pure colors, this picture appeals not only by its beauty and integrity as a painting, but as an expression of the artist's love and veneration for his sitter.

* * *

Further, the exhibition contains an exceedingly lovely "Swedish Lake Scene" and a number of beautiful English sylvan landscapes. His painting of a tree trunk, "Tree Study No. 2," is the most tremendously searched out, realistically virile thing of the kind done in England since the time of Constable; and Gilman had this advantage over Constable, that he was heir to the color-knowledge of the Impressionists. His tree study shows a pursuit, a successful analysis and recording, of the color in shadow which was altogether unknown to Constable. The Gilman tree trunk is not only far more subtle and varied in color, but more true to nature's own lighting and, thereby, the more beautiful.

Incorruptibly honest and uncompromising in his art, as in his life, Gilman at one period tended to overstate the color in his shadows. He detested "neutral tints," which he regarded as mere evasions of the truth. That is why we see brilliant green shadows in such paintings as "Mrs. Vevan" and "Portrait Study." In these and similar works Gilman seems to tell us excitedly, "Those shadows on the face are *not* gray, they are green, GREEN I tell you!" This desire to speak the truth about color as he saw it led Gilman for a time to overstate rather than understate the color in shadows. But as he grew older and gained more experience, this vehemence sobered down, and his sense of color grew steadily more subtle, more refined, and still more lovely though always based on truth.

So also, while he remained essentially an impressionist in his technique, in his last works he showed a feeling for tones in larger and broader planes and more simplified masses, at the same time working up to a firmer and more rigid outline. His sense of pattern, draughtsmanship and design, as well as his unique gift for color, are magnificently displayed in one of his last works, a painting of his wife and child, "Mother and Child," lent to this exhibition by Sir Augustus Daniel, the recently retired director of the National Gallery.

Though incomplete, the exhibition at Tooth's illustrates fairly enough the development of this fascinating painter. The earliest example shown, "Cave Dwellers, Dieppe," presents a row of figures painted in quiet low tones which recalls the work of the Brothers Le Nain, though already the painter was beginning to be influenced by Sickert. But Gilman the independent was never at any time a copyist, the imitator of one particular master; the student of many, he absorbed by conscious selection from each only what he required for his own development.

Born in Somerset in 1876, the son of a country clergyman, Harold Gilman, after leaving Tonbridge School, went in 1894 to Oxford, but instead of remaining there to take his degree, proceeded to the Slade School of Art in London, where he studied under Prof. Fred Brown and Henry Tonks. Like so many of the artists of his generation, he began by admiring Whistler and by him was led to Velásquez. In 1904 he went to Madrid, where he spent more than a year copying the paintings in the Prado. On his return to England, he became very friendly with Walter Sickert and Lucien Pissarro, from whom he absorbed the methods of French impressionist painting. Later he got to know Charles Ginner (who had been educated in France) and by him was gradually brought to admire the work of Van Gogh.

These, in the order named, were the principal influences on the development of Gilman, but the greatest factor of all was the sturdy honesty and seriousness of his own character. His best works make a deep impression on any sensitive beholder because before them we are conscious that they are not only beautiful but good—in every sense of the word. All that is mean, trivial or ignoble is swept out of the way by Gilman's brush. He spent his life unearthing the treasures of the humble, showing us the beauty in common, ordinary, everyday things and scenes, revealing the nobility that exists in poor and lowly human beings. Before any representative assemblage of his pictures we feel compelled to say, "This Gilman was not only a good painter and a fine colorist, he must also have been a good man and a fine character." He was.

Courtesy of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Penna.

"Spring Landscape," by Sidney Laufman, Awarded Third Prize of $500 in the Carnegie Institute International Exhibition of 1934 at Pittsburgh, Penna. The Exhibition Was Reviewed in Two Articles Appearing on This Page, Oct. 20 and 27. It Remains Open Until Dec. 9.

The Walters Collection

By Dorothy Grafly

Baltimore, Md.

TO GIVE an adequate conception of the wealth of the reopened Walters Art Gallery in the space of a short review is almost as impossible as it would be to cover a world tour, in the scope of a 10-word telegram.

Sweeping through the centuries from 1600 B. C., with sculptured fragments from Crete, down to the work of mid-nineteenth century French Impressionists, this remarkable aggregation embraces virtually all forms of art; is especially rich in sculptures and gold treasure; possesses the finest assemblage of Byzantine objects in the United States; the only collection of objects from the Orthodox Church yet brought to America; and boasts two large authentic windows taken from Sens Cathedral—how and when no one is willing to say, although there are whispers that the treasure was trove about 1870, when war-torn France removed its stained glass windows in order to save them.

While individual treasures abound—including 23 pieces of silver found in Rome with the Antioch Chalice; a rare Tuscan Crucifixion; several examples of Spanish Carlovingian enamel, and two of the finest pieces of late Gothic Sculpture in America, one a Madonna and Child, the other an exquisite, painted wood carving of the Entombment—the great educational value of the collection lies in its exposition of the history of art, a history not restricted to painting, but embracing sister arts including sculpture, enamel work, ceramics, textiles, jewelry, ivories and 1200 incunabula as well as other rare editions.

* * *

No one has yet counted all the items in this amazing collection but those still at work on the tabulation say that the final reckoning will lie between 25,000 and 40,000. It is also said that during his lifetime Henry Walters, who lived to be 83 years of age, spent a million dollars a year in the purchase of works of art. Several collections he bought in their entirety. The Walters Collection, however, was begun by William T. Walters, who, at his passing in 1891, had 218 works of art.

The historical sequence begins with the Assyrians, Cretans and Egyptians. Next come the Greeks, early and Hellenic; the Romans; the Byzantine and early Christian epochs, with the great central court devoted to what, perhaps, is the weakest feature of the collection, classic sculpture. As one approaches the stairs, two large French sculptures seem to beckon one on to the beginning of the baroque; but at the landing one is met by the superbly austere stained glass windows from Sens Cathedral, then led around a balcony filled with medieval and Renaissance sculpture culminating in colorful reliefs and figures from the Della Robbia studios to a room dominated by a huge Tiepolo painting, "Jugurtha Brought Before the Roman Consul," that is distinctly baroque in design trends.

To the student the charm of the collection lies in what it tells of art development, and in the conviction it brings that art expression through the centuries is inseparable from the social and political history of peoples.

* * *

Two things strike one forcibly. One is the gradual flowering of design from the austerity of the ancients to the excess of an artificial civilization that fomented the French Revoluton. The eye is led from religious pictures of the Primitives and early Italians to the dawn of secular portraiture, and thence, as men established their right to paint other than religious themes, to the development of landscape and the marine.

Particularly strong in portraits, the collection offers such fine examples as "Margaret Roper, Daughter of Sir Thomas More," by Antonio Moro; "Mrs. Frere," by Romney; an excellent Hogarth, and a finely restrained study of a girl's head by Degas.

The second important discovery for the student may be found in the major and minor characteristics of design linking period with period. If a flowering that led to the excess of the baroque is dominant, a minor and no less important element may be found in persistent austerity, evidenced in the portraits mentioned.

How design in general paralleled the trend in painting is exemplified in a wealth of ceramics, enamels, gold treasure, carvings in wood or stone, tapestries and sculptured bronzes.

The collection ends on an intimate note—that of the collector's own friendship with the French Impressionists. The paintings of this group now on view are early example of the work of these modern masters, but more than any other section of the great Walters assemblage do they bring a sense of warmth and human contact.

The Manet café group, for example, is spontaneous and sketch-like in handling. The fine little Degas head is a study canvas, as is the swiftly brushed, vividly pigmented sketch of horses and jockeys preparing for a race. It is, in fact, as if Walters had visited the studios of these men, and had purchased his art hot from the easel.

Only 15 per cent of the Walters treasure is now on view. The remainder is still stored in the basement, much of it awaiting classification; for while the 243 packing cases piled unopened since 1919 have yielded their wealth, it has so far been impossible to get order out of chaos in the matter of cataloguing. It is, however, the object of this exhibition, the first to be held of a majority of objects unearthed from the cases, to give a sweeping survey of art development through the centuries, thus hinting, at least, at the wide scope of the collection, and offering a taste of its ultimate resources in the exposition of periods, countries and art media.

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

Experimental Films

AN AMERICAN motion picture honored at the second session of the annual International Cinematic Conference in Venice, in the summer of 1934, was the extremely original short subject, "Lot in Sodom." It was produced, written, directed and photographed by Dr. Sibley Watson Jr. and Mr. Melville Webber, and distributed by Du World Pictures, Inc. Mr. Louis Siegel was responsible for the musical accompaniment, which in its use of the barbaric timbres of woodwind, brass and percussion played no small part in the effect.

"Lot in Sodom" was a two-reel study in abstract cinematography. It employed sculptural and scientific design, dance movement in segments, distorting mirrors and refracted light rays that brought about repetitive and partitive effects, all to the establishment of a mood. It was a picture that demanded something more than passive attention from the audience. Alertness and imagination were prerequisites of the spectator—as well as considerable patience. The impression of totality was hardly conveyed at first viewing. But puzzling as was the first impact, the effort at intelligent understanding was at last rewarding.

* * *

Though the highly stylized Lot in a braided-rug beard and headdress seemed disconcerting, though Lot's wife and daughter showed signs of Hollywood upbringing and were more impressive as dissolving visions of fluttering garments than as people, the mind at least had to be trotted out for exercise in order to comprehend a strange and unparalleled screen phenomenon that told a Bible story by means of symbolism.

Another notable experimental film from an American studio was the three-reel drama, "Dawn to Dawn," also distributed by Du World Pictures. It had the unity of a monograph, the compactness of a short story. This was also independently produced—by Mr. Cameron McPherson, who composed the musical score and collaborated with Mr. Josef Berne on the story. Mr. Berne directed. Mr. Paul Ivano was the photographer and the story was adapted by Mr. Seymore Stern.

Curious but not puzzling was this little semi-precious gem of a photoplay, which, if the acting had measured up the idea, could have been polished into something near perfection. The score, a welter of musical monotony underlining the action, was as intrinsic a part of the picture as the poetic camera work and the thoroughly coördinating direction. It looked more like an English art experiment than Hollywood filmmaking.

* * *

Three people, moving quietly against a great expanse of lush and lonely farmland, or in the primitive interior of a crumbling farmhouse, told the story. The atmosphere was broken only when they spoke, for though the dialogue was stripped to the barest essentials, the actors just missed the fitting expression of it. Miss Julie Hayden, without makeup and with straggly hair, looked so English one expected to hear a trace of London or of Yorkshire in her voice. Mr. Frank Eslof, swinging over the fields as if he had just come down from Oxford on a cross-country jaunt, was disappointing when he essayed the flat tones of rural speech. The father, a taciturn misanthrope, guarding the girl from life and from living, was play-acted by Mr. Ole M. Ness. Yet the final sequence, with the father fallen flat on his face, arms outspread, the girl desolate in the next room, unaware of his passing, forlornly watching her lover stride away down the long road, and finally a view of the road, endless and empty, was poignant in its tragic implication. A notable excursion into pure cinema, important in the breaking of new paths.

A brighter and more recent American experiment, in the difficult medium of technicolor, is the two-reel subject, "La Cucaracha," still in active circulation. Its success may be attributed in part to the palette of Mr. Robert Edmond Jones, as pleasing in its color harmonies as the Silly Symphonies of Mr. Walt Disney, and in part to the "mood lighting" and improved technique which give to the moving figures a roundness and a reality not previously attained.

* * *

"La Cucaracha" is a Pioneer Pictures' production, produced by Mr. Kenneth Macgowan without ostentation, and directed with a fine selective sense by Mr. Lloyd Corrigan. Being short, it had to be concise and there are no unnecessary embellishments.

It is an inconsequential love episode, set off with music and dancing, in the rich, tawny colors of its Mexican setting, enacted by an attractive little Mexican dancer, Miss Steffi Duna, and the better known Don Alvorado and Paul Porcasi, quite estimable in their rôles. The dances are exceptionally well arranged, with a more satisfying logic and continuity than one finds in the spectacular musicals. Edouardo Durand and his orchestra supply the music. It may be synthetic Mexico, it may be superficial, but it is captivating screen entertainment.

These experimental films are confined to short subjects. They have the brilliance, the compactness, of the short story, as contrasted with the discursiveness of the novel, so often found in full-length features. They attest to an artistic conscience, striving like a tender plant amid the bare cobbles of commercial productions. They are the hope of the motion picture world.

On New York Stages

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

GIVE an urbane title, an elegant cloak for its raffishness, fastidious English and savoir faire to a quite inconsequential "romantic comedy with music," and it may strike a number of smart and even inimitable attitudes. So it is that the New York production of Noel Coward's "Conversation Piece" bids fair to flourish, for all that it represents its playwright-entrepreneur at considerably less than his brilliant best.

Bright gloss does not compensate for dullness underlying. But, carping aside, here are joyously crisp settings by G. E. Calthrop that are as smart as the skimming phrases of the evening, and as a director Mr. Coward never permits the commonplace to lay its heavy hand on his theater. There is, besides, the ingratiating Yvonne Printemps to refresh the faintly degenerate atmosphere and so to enliven the moments she is visible as frequently to make them seem fleeting. With her, too, has come the excellent cast of the London production.

Since Mr. Coward has not lavished his vivid talents on the libretto, the sheen of his intentions does not nearly last the evening out. There remains, however, a plenitude of pleasurable and credible inventions to make this still-life of the beau monde of an artificial period mannered and amusing entertainment.

Another opening heralded with interest in the last week was "Between Two Worlds," the second play by Elmer Rice in his repertory at the Belasco Theater. This replaces "Judgment Day," the melodrama with which he opened his season and which is now shifted to the Fulton Theater.

The 12 scenes of "Between Two Worlds"—a sometimes lively, but more often merely casual, sequence—take place on the sundeck of an ocean liner, and the action occupies the five days of the crossing from New York to Portsmouth. Mr. Rice has assembled for his chief purposes a pretty member of the Junior League, an embittered Russian Princess exiled by the revolution, a young Communist who is a cinema director returning to the Soviet Union from Hollywood, an offensively enterprising New York advertising man and another young American unsuccessful in the marts of his country and so en route to join the secretariat of a legation abroad.

Mr. Rice's Communist dominates the thought of the play as a young thinker of convictions that are as earnest as they are intense, and he is skillfully juxtaposed to the aimless young Americans who take their world for granted and are wholly without his passion for questioning accepted things. The rôle is played by Joseph Schildkraut with vividness and sympathy and intelligence, and his presence at all times enlivens the rather scattered effect of the whole.

"Between Two Worlds" shows Mr. Rice calmly on the fence, in the greatest possible contrast to the indignation that fired his writing of "Judgment Day." Indeed, his latest play avoids the pitfalls of controversial subject matter by being almost laboriously reasonable, and if this is at the expense of dramatic force, it still finds him in the limited category of those who are writing plays because they have something significant to say. W. D.

Sydney Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

AT THE annual exhibition of the Society of Artists, it is apparent that indigenous flora, certain aspects of sea and land, and little-known tribes of the aborigines, never before used as subjects for artistic expression, have inspired painters.

Several studies of central Australian aborigines by Arthur Murch are the fruit of his accompanying the Sydney University anthropological research expedition into the heart of Australia. His "Baby," a delightful study of a very young native of those parts asleep in a native cradle, is a harmony of soft reds and browns.

Fred Leist's "Grass-trees" abounds in Australian atmosphere and has a fine decorative quality. Ellioth Gruner exhibits several of his restful vistas of rolling country. John D. Moore's water colors show aspects, mostly dramatic, of mountainous country. This artist finds beauty in the blackened tree trunks after a bush fire and in the lowering clouds of the Monsoonal season. Port Jackson fig trees have supplied Lloyd Rees with subjects for some fine pencil drawings, and Kenneth Macqueen has seen much rich color and decorative value in the long sweep of the surf as the tide rises over a sand spit.

Margaret Preston's still-life, "Banksia," has all the tang of the bush, and Cavalier A. Dattilo Rubbo in his "One of the Old Folks" sympathetically depicts an elderly bushman in contemplative mood.

"The Woomera," by Raynor Hoff, is a spirited piece of sculpture depicting an aborigine throwing a spear with the aid of the womera, a guiding device.

There is much excellent work in the show not of purely Australian subjects. Notable is the 20-year-old "Red Shawl," by George W. Lambert, A. R. A., which has been purchased for the National Gallery of N. S. W.

Opera in the Concert Hall

By L. A. Sloper

BOSTON has not, like Philadelphia and Cleveland, an orchestra which undertakes to supply stage performances of opera. The management of the Boston Symphony seems to feel that its duty is to purvey symphonic music, and that the provision of lyric drama can well be left to organizations ordained for that purpose, such as the former Boston Opera Company, the one-time Chicago Opera, or the Metropolitan, which nowadays tenants the Boston Opera House for a week in the spring.

There is much to be said for utilizing the best orchestras for operatic performances. It is done, for example, in Vienna. There has been talk of joining the New York Philharmonic to the Metropolitan. Certainly the union would give the Metropolitan better orchestral playing; there has never been an opera house orchestra in the United States that could approach the quality of the first-line symphony orchestras. But would it give the Philharmonic subscribers as good symphonic playing?

Although Symphony Hall has no intention of going into the business of producing opera, it does not forbid its walls to refract the airs and the harmonies of the masters of lyric drama. Its solution is a compromise. Let acts of opera be given in concert form, with soloists. Last season the first act of "Walküre" was presented in this manner. The success which waited upon this adventure justified further experiment this year. Consequently, for his fourth program Dr. Koussevitzky submitted, on the afternoon of Nov. 2 in Symphony Hall, the final act of "Siegfried," with Mr. Fred Patton as the Wanderer, Mme. Marie Murray as Erda, Mr. Frederick Jägel as Siegfried and Mme. Elsa Alsen as Brünnhilde.

Again success, artistic and popular, crowned the undertaking. Wagner, of course, held strongly in theory to the necessity of making the scenic investiture as integral a part of the drama as the music. But in theory only; in practice he placed the music so far in advance of the setting that we can do very well without the flies and wings of the old stage, and even without the ramps and domes of the new. With the orchestral score and the voices (some would omit the voices also) we have the whole story. No more need to look at platform than at stage.

Of course, this implies an orchestra of extraordinary beauty of tone, virtuosity and flexibility, and singers of vocal and dramatic distinction. These were provided on the occasion under review. The orchestra realized the superb score as it certainly has never been realized in an American opera house. Mme. Alsen and Mr. Jägel, well-matched artists, sang and declaimed their lines with tonal beauty and expressive power. Mr. Patton lent dignity and authority to the Wanderer. Mme. Murray has a good voice, which she uses intelligently, but it is not equal to the rôle of Erda. Dr. Koussevitzky held a Wotanic sway over his forces. The audience lingered to bestow deserved applause upon all concerned.

Janáček's Sinfonietta

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

COMPLETING a month's guest engagement as conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony, Otto Klemperer gave prominence on his final concerts (Oct. 25-28) in Carnegie Hall, to the Sinfonietta of Leoš Janáček, the singular Moravian composer, who passed away six years ago at the age of 74, leaving a growing reputation as a modernist. Mr. Klemperer placed this unfamiliar work between two such standard compositions as Weber's "Preischütz" Overture, to open the program, and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, to close it.

Although I have called the Sinfonietta unfamiliar, it was not unknown here. Mr. Klemperer himself, when guest of the defunct Symphony Society, had conducted it for us on March 4 and 6, 1927. Nor is it the only music by Janáček to be heard in New York. His peasant opera "Jenufa," with Maria Jeritza and Margaret Matzenauer in the chief rôles, was produced, and admirably, at the Metropolitan Opera House on Dec. 6, 1924. On Oct. 26, 1930, his Festival Mass was performed by the late Society of the Friends of Music. Nevertheless, the compositions, and even the name, of Janáček remains unfamiliar to our public.

The said public has little taste for peasant opera, with two or three melodically stressful exceptions like "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." Consequently "Jenufa," though Mme. Jeritza was artistically at her best in the name part, received only polite attention. For the crowd the Moravian diva in a Moravian opera was less interesting than in the Roman melodramatics of "Tosca." So "Jenufa," as far as the Metropolitan is concerned, has been written down a failure. The Festival Mass, for its part, made a strong impression on those who heard it. But is was given only once, before a restricted audience, by an organization which, unfortunately, has gone out of existence. As for the Sinfonietta, the performances of 1927 for most of us had passed into the limbo of the forgotten, or, at best, the hazily remembered.

The rehearing, directed once more by Mr. Klemperer, is likely to remain in the memory, however. Janáček finished the work only in 1926, a modernist at 72, and, whether you like it or not, it at least stands definitely among the important central European compositions of recent years.

The score calls for an enormous array of wind instruments, including nine trumpets in C, three in F, and two bass trumpets, as well as four trombones, two tenor tubas, one bass tuba and four horns, to enumerate the brasses only. This species of emphasis in the orchestration adds to a certain primitive quality which is peculiar to Janáček's idiom.

Primitive in the same sense is the structural basis of the several movements (all connected). Short units, some of them only three measures in length, constitute the musical texture, and they are marked by numerous repeats—at times too numerous for the taste of the casual hearer, at any rate.

Janáček makes a generous use of folk tunes, or, at any rate, folklike tunes. His instrumentation sometimes recalls the much younger Stravinsky. There are hints of Moussorgsky and even of Rimsky-Korsakoff. Yet in the underlying plan, as in the stark brilliance of much of the instrumental dress, there is a primitive spareness and strength which is Janáček's own. I am afraid, though, that the casual hearer cared little for the Sinfonietta in spite of the magnificent performance accorded it by Mr. Klemperer and the men of the Philharmonic-Symphony, for the applause at the conclusion was merely perfunctory. Still, it made an incontestable impression on more thoughtful listeners.

With the standard compositions Mr. Klemperer aroused an abundance of compensatory applause. He gave a superbly dramatic reading of the "Freischütz" overture. Still, the effect might have been even greater if the pains which he took had been less apparent. In Beethoven's symphony his chief triumphs were in the earlier part of the Allegretto (in which his tempo, however, was a shade slower than Mr. Toscanini's) and in the finale. The finale, in fact, has seldom been set before us in such stirring fashion. Now the Philharmonic-Symphony passes over to Hans Lange for a week, to pass in turn to Bruno Walter.

The other outstanding concert events of recent days were Josef Lhevinne's piano recital (Oct. 27) in Carnegie Hall and Ossip Gabrilowitsch's concert of piano concertos in the Town Hall the same day. Mr. Lhevinne played a typical program, including Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata, with his customary technical and tonal excellence, and Mr. Gabrilowitsch was also in the best of form.

Concertos by Bach and by Mozart and Beethoven's C minor were on his program, which was the first of a series illustrating the history of the piano concerto. These concerts are sponsored by the National Orchestral Association, whose orchestra provided the accompaniments.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Advances Well, Featured by the Specialties

Commodity and Money Markets

Specialty Stocks Show Good Gains In Quiet Market

General Price Trend Is Forward—Standard Issues Quiet

By Forrest Price

When stock traders can't think of anything else to do they buy the specialties.

The standard issues were neglected today, prices fluctuating within a very narrow groove, but specialties climbed into the limelight, a few making new highs for the year.

Trading was just a little more active than recent Saturday sessions. Total sales were 270,000 shares.

Budd Manufacturing preferred soared more than 5 points and the common advanced 1.

Another active stock was Celotex with a gain of 1⅝ while the preferred rose 4. Commercial Investment Trust advanced more than 2 points, and Commercial Credit 1.

Remington Rand second preferred moved up 1½. Wilson preferred reached a new high with an advance of a point. American Type Founders gained 2 points, and American Woolen preferred nearly as much.

Gains of a point or so were recorded by Burns Bros. preferred, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Union Carbide, Vulcan, National Steel, Pressed Steel Car preferred and American Tank.

Bond prices as a rule were higher, but trading was very quiet. Some of the railroad loans advanced well. There also was a demand for utilities. Slight fractional gains were made by the U. S. Government issues. Austrian and Japanese loans were strong.

Commodities were mostly up. Somewhat higher prices were reported by the grains and cotton.

The big problem of mounting operating costs still confronts the leading corporations. Higher taxes, higher costs of materials and higher wages serve to reduce net earnings if not wipe them out altogether.

There is usually an overhead which cannot be cut down below a certain point, and it is this fact that is giving corporation executives much serious thinking to do.

Take, for instance, the earnings report of Chrysler Corporation just made public. Notwithstanding the fact that for the first nine months of the year its sales were the largest in the corporation's history, net profits were only $2.17 a share compared with $2.77 in the corresponding period last year. Earnings for the third quarter were only 29 cents a share compared with $1.67 in the corresponding quarter of 1931.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The stock market finished a week of slow, hesitant advances today with a little further uplift, concentrated chiefly in a few specialties.

The final tone was firm, with gains of fractions to a point or more predominating.

News at the end of the week of a character to influence share prices was meager, but the recent improvement in Wall Street sentiment was bolstered by continued high levels of retail trade over much of the country, the staving off of any serious controversy over the automobile code by President Roosevelt's order continuing the expiring code until Feb. 1, and a moderately firm bond market.

Budd Issues Active

Activity in shares was chiefly in minor or special issues. Budd Manufacturing issues were traded in some volume, evidently reflecting the attention received by the company's stream-lined stainless-steel train business. The common rose a point and the preferred more than four.

Stocks of a few companies in receivership were also bid up, notably Celotex common and preferred, rising about one and four points respectively, and American Type-founders preferred up about three.

Oils and alcohols were a little higher. Standard Oil of New Jersey got up a point, and Schenley Distillers and American Commercial Alcohol advanced as much. In merchandising issues, McCrory Stores, in which the Morrow group has acquired an interest, was again firm, the preferred touching a new high.

Leading industrials and rails were narrowly changed. Small fractional gains appeared in American Can, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Johns Manville, American Sugar, New York Central, Santa Fe and a few others.

Bond Trading Slow

Prices on the bond market backed and filled in a narrow area today, although there was a fair demand for standard railroad and utility issues, a number of which advanced nearly a point. The Government list was slightly higher. Trading was slow.

After showing some hesitancy at the start corporate bonds in the prime investment category edged slightly higher in the first hour but encountered a mild setback and lost some of the gains when profit-taking and week-end adjustments appeared near the close.

Union Pacific 4s advanced around ½ point to a fraction under 97, and Northern Pacific 4s advanced to slightly better than 98. Other issues improving included obligations of Columbia Gas & Electric, Canadian Pacific Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio, Atchison, American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Nickel Plate, North American and Southern Pacific. Phillips Petroleum 5½s were ¼ lower at 166½. Minor recessions occurred in such issues as International Telephone 5s and Armour 4½s.

There was little activity in the government section, where most of the Treasury, Libertys and Home Owners Loans were 1-32 to 7-32 higher. Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s yielded around 4-32 to 100.18.

The foreign section was featured by a gain of more than a point each in Austrian 7s and Japan 5½s. Both issues of German bonds were slightly lower, and French obligations lost minor fractions.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 3	Nov. 2
84	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	350	83	82¼	82½	82¼
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	400	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¼
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
107	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	200	103½	102¼	103½	102½
3⅜	1½		Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
23⅞	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1100	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅝
5¼	1½		Alleghany Corp	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	300	128	128	128	127¾
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	400	42⅞	42¼	42½	
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	100	12½	12½	12½	13⅛
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	44½	44	44½	43
110½	96	7	Am Brake S F pf	10	106	106	106	107
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	400	101⅝	101⅜	101⅛	101
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	147	147	147	147
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	14⅝
56½	32½		Am Car & F pf	700	34	33	34	
56½	46¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	65½	65½	65½	65
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	400	28¼	27¼	28¼	27⅛
5	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	200	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
13¾	4½		Am & For Pow	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
17½	6⅛		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7	7	7	
10	3¼		Am Ice	400	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
1½	½		Am La France	100	½	½	½	½
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	100	16	15⅞	16	15¾
10⅞	3¼		Am Mach & Met	100	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8
27⅝	14½		Am Metal	200	13¼	13½	13⅝	13¾
12¼	3¾		Am Power & Lt	300	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	14	14	14	
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	3800	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	14¼
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	300	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	600	35⅛	34⅜	35	35
26½	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	300	13⅜	13½	13¾	13¾
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	60	60	60	59½
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1200	110¾	110	110⅜	109⅞
13	3	h	Am Type Fndrs	100	4½	4½	4½	
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	180	14	11	13⅞	11
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	900	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
17⅛	7		Am Woolen	300	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅜
83¾	36	2½b	Am Woolen pf	400	41½	39⅞	41½	38⅝
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	2200	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
13⅛	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	12½	12½	12½	
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	98½	98½	98½	99
99	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	100	97½	97½	97½	97½
6¾	3½		Armour Ill A	900	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
67	46¼	1.60	Armour Ill pf N	700	64⅞	64½	64⅞	64⅝
8⅜	3		Arnold Constable	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	600	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	52½
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	300	80	80	80	80½
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	400	24½	24½	24½	24
51⅞	16½		Auburn Auto	500	25	25	25	24½
16⅜			Austin Nichols	200	13	13	13	13
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
			—B—					
16	4½		Baldwin Loco	500	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
54½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	800	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
44⅜	15½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40	40	40	40
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	80	104	104	104	103½
38½	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	100	24	24	24	23½
10	5⅞		Barrnsdall A	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
36½	26	1½b	Best & Co	100	36½	36½	36½	36½
49½	24⅛		Bethlehem Steel	1200	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝
82	55		Bigelow Sanford	200	56½	56½	56½	55½
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	30	21½	21½	21½	
10¼	6⅞		Boeing Airplane	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	53½	52¾	53½	53
78¼	19⅞	1.60	Börden	1200	26	25⅞	26	25⅞
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	600	24⅞	24½	24¾	24½
19⅜	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	1700	18	17¾	18	17⅞
24⅞	14		Briggs & Strat	200	20	20	20	
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	89½	89½	89½	
9⅜	3½		Bucyrus Erie	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	14600	5¼	4⅜	5¼	4¼
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	228000	26¾	21½	26½	21¼
5⅜	2		Budd Wheel	800	3⅞	2½	3⅞	2⅜
15½	3⅞		Bullard	1900	10½	9¼	10¼	9¼
3½	1		Burns Bros B	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	340	10	9	10	8¾
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	600	14¼	14	14	14
3¼	1½		Butte Cop Zinc	600	2	1⅞	2	
32¾	13¾		Byers	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	800	83½	38¼	38½	38
6⅝	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
18¾	11⅞		Canadian Pacific	400	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	33½	33½	33½	
86¾	35		Case Thresh	400	47	47	47	46¾
33⅜	23	1†	Caterpillar Trac	2100	31½	31	31½	31⅛
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	9200	28¼	27⅜	28⅛	27½
4⅜	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	3200	3⅞	2¼	3⅞	2¼
4	1	h	Celotex vtc	2700	2⅜	1⅜	2⅜	1⅞
22¾	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	3110	16	12⅜	16	12
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	400	37	36⅞	36⅞	37
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	500	5	5	5	5
35	17½		Certain-Teed pf	100	24	24	24	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	37½	37½	37½	
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2400	42⅜	41⅞	42	42½
5½	2		Chi & Gt West	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11¾	4		Chi & Gt W pf	100	4	4	4	
8½	2½		Chi Mil & St P	200	3	3	3	2⅞
13¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	4½		Chi & N'western	2200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
9⅞	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	100	4½	4½	4½	
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	300	16	15¾	16	
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
9⅜	3¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	8200	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	34
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
2⅛	½		City Stores	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
115	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	111	111	111	
18⅛	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	16½	16¼	16⅜	16½
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	100	11½	11½	11½	11
19¼	6⅞		Columbia Gas	1400	8¼	7⅞	8	8
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	65½	64	64	65½
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	2900	31¼	29⅞	31	29¾
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105	105	105	
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105	105	105	
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3600	54	51⅝	53½	51⅝
110¼	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	109
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2100	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	18¾
3¾	1¼		Commwlth & So	1900	1⅞	1¼	1⅛	1¼
31½	12	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1100	30	29¾	29¾	29⅞
5¾	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	500	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	15¾
47⅝	25	2	Consol Gas	3900	26½	25¾	26½	25⅝
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	87½	87⅛	87½	86¾
4⅝	1½		Consol Laundries	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	1600	8	7⅞	8	8
6⅝	7m		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	3
2⅛	½		Consol Textile	400	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1
88¼	56⅞	2.40	Cont Can	400	58¼	58⅛	58⅛	58
11¾	6		Cont Dia Fibre	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	31	31	31	30⅞
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	1700	17⅛	17	17	16⅞
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	400	65⅞	65¾	65⅞	66¼
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	500	24½	24¼	24½	24¼
41¾	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	40½	40½	40½	
6⅝	3⅜		Crown Zellerback	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅛	1		Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5¼	2m		Curtiss-Wright	2200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	600	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¾
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛		Deere & Co.	700	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
15½	10¼	4	Deere & Co pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	600	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	71	71	71	
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	500	40	39¾	39¾	40
23	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
28½	14¼		Douglas A	400	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18
19	8¼		Dresser A	100	13	13	13	13
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	800	92¾	92½	92½	92⅜
127	115	6	du Pont deb	200	125⅞	125⅜	125⅞	125⅜
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	104	104	104	104
			—E—					
12⅜	4⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	100	5½	5½	5½	
106⅜	79	4	Eastman Kodak	500	105½	105	105	105½
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	600	23¾	23¼	23¾	23⅜
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	100	100	100	100	99⅞
7½	3		Elec Boat	3700	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
9⅛	4½		Elec & Mus Ind	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
9⅝	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	43	42½	43	42½
23½	10⅛		Engineers P S 5pf	100	19	19	19	18½
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	9¼	9	9¼	8¾
27¼	9		Evans Products	500	17¼	17	17¼	17
			—F—					
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	100	10	10	10	
5⅜	2		Fed Screw W	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
4	1¼		Fed Water Serv	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	20	102	102	102	102
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	79½	79½	79½	
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	500	63	62½	62½	63
22	8½		Foster-Wheeler	100	11	11	11	
17⅜	8¼		Fox Film A	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
63	20		Franklin Sim pf	10	26	26	26	25
50	21½	2	Freeport Texas	100	26	26¼	26¼	26½
			—G—					
4⅝	1½		Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1½	1½	
20	9⅜		Gamewell	20	9¼	9	9¼	9⅜
11½	8⅝		GenAm Inv	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	300	35⅞	35½	35⅞	35
23⅛	12		Gen Asphalt	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
14⅜	6½	.65b	Gen Baking	100	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
10⅛	5		Gen Bronze	400	6⅜	6	6⅜	6⅜
33	14½		Gen Cable pf	100	18½	18½	18½	
25⅛	16⅛	.80	Gen Electric	900	18¼	16	18¼	18½
12⅜	11¾	.80	Gen Elec Sp	800	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1900	32½	32	32½	32
1⅝	½		Gen Gas & E A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	200	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	59½
42	24⅝	1†	Gen Motors	2800	29¾	29¼	29⅝	29⅜
141¾	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	105	105	105	104½
6⅜	3¼		Gen Out Ad	700	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25⅜	21⅛		Gen Pub Service	100	2	2	2	2
45¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	26	26	26	25½
3⅜	1		Gen Realty	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
26⅜	10		Gen Hlty pf ww	100	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
19½	10		Gen Refract ct	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
48½	17⅜		Gen Steel Cas pf	10	28	28	28	
14	8¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1900	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
17½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	200	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
6⅜	2⅜		Gimbel Bros	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
28⅜	15⅜	1†	Glidden	200	23	22⅞	23	22⅝
9½	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
33⅜	23¼	1.60	Gold Dust	400	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16¼
18	8		Goodrich	200	10	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
62¾	34½		Goodrich pf	100	37¾	37⅜	37¾	37
41⅜	18½		Goodyear	700	21⅜	21½	21¼	21
4½	1½		Graham Paige	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	300	31	31	31	31½
40⅝	28	1	Grant (WT)	300	30	29¾	29¾	30
32½	12¼		Great Nor pf	400	15	14⅞	15	14¾
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
113¾	103	7	Great W Sug pf	60	116	115	116	115
			—H—					
30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	31	31	31	31
8¼	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	100	7	7	7	7
6½	1½		Hat Corp of Am	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅝
6¾	1¼		Hayes Body	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
96¼	71	5	Hazel Atlas	100	79	79	79	79
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	100	71½	71½	71½	71½
69	48½	3	Hersey Choc	200	69	68¾	69	68⅞
10¼	4¾	.50b	Holland Furnace	400	6¾	6¼	6¾	5⅞
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	500	22	21⅞	22	21¼
6⅞	2⅜		Houdaille Her B	1600	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5½
29¾	12½		Houston Oil	200	14½	14½	14½	
5⅝	2½		Houston Oil new	100	3	3	3	2⅞
57½	35½	3	Howe Sound	300	47⅞	47¼	47¼	47¼
24½	6½		Hudson Motor	600	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
7¼	1⅞		Hupp Motors	100	2½	2	2½	2⅜
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜		Ill Central	900	15⅜	16½	15⅝	15⅞
50	23¾		Ill Central pf	100	23	23	23	
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	1200	26¼	26	26¼	26⅛
49¾	34¼	.25	Inland Steel	100	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39¾
15⅞	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	500	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14
3⅜	2⅛		Int Agr Corp	100	5	4	4	3¾
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	200	140	140	140	140
37¾	18⅜		Int Cement	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	2300	33	32¾	33	32½
9⅛	3¼		Int Hydroelec	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	2100	22⅜	22¼	22¾	22¾
24⅞	8½		Int Paper pf	200	10¾	10¼	10¾	10
17¾	7½		Int Tel & Tel	2600	9	8⅞	9	9
16⅜	3½		Interstate Dept S	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
30⅝	24¾	2	Island Crk Coal	500	29¾	29¼	29¼	29½
			—J—					
66⅜	39		Johns Manville	3100	49⅛	48⅝	49	48½
118	101	7	Johns Man pf	30	117½	117½	117½	
			—K—					
4½	1¼		Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7½	2⅜		Kelsey Hayes W B	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21½	11⅜	.50	Kelvinator Corp	1200	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	15
23⅛	16	.30b	Kennecott Cop	2800	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	1100	18½	18⅛	18½	18⅜
111	101	7	Kresge pf	10	110	110	110	
7¼	2½		Kresge Dept S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33⅜	23¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	800	28	27⅞	28	28
			—L—					
14½	7	.40	Leg Rubber	300	9½	9½	9½	9½
5	2½		Lehigh Val Coal	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
43⅞	22½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	3100	24½	24⅛	24⅜	24¼
36⅛	15¼		Lima Loco Wks	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
35⅛	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	2200	30⅛	30¼	30¼	30⅛
97½	72	6½	Loews pf	100	97	97	97	97
3	1½		Loft Inc	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
			—M—					
62⅛	35¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	200	44	44	44	44
33⅜	7⅜		Mallinson pf	20	14	13¾	13¾	12¾
3¾	1	h	Manati Sugar	100	1½	1½	1½	
9¼	1¾	h	Manati Sug pf	40	4¼	4¼	4¼	
29¾	10¾	h	Man Elv mg	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
53⅜	4		Maracaibo Corp	100	5	5	5	5
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	600	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
2⅜	⅝		Market St Ry	30	¾	¾	¾	
12⅜	4		Martin Parry	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
40¾	23½	1.50	Mathieson Alkal	200	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24½
44⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	500	40	40	40	39¾
8¾	4⅛		Maytag	400	4½	4½	4½	
32	24	2	McCall Corp	100	29½	29½	29½	29½
7⅞	1½		McCrory Stores	8900	7¾	7⅛	7	7¼
6⅜	1¼		McCrory B	4300	6¾	6⅛	6¾	6⅜
56	51¼		McCrory pf	3200	56½	55	56

Commerce and Finance

Council Wants Fixed Dollar; Against Money 'Experiments'

Business and Industry

Foreign Trade Council Wants A Fixed Dollar

Asks Also Currency Convertibility—Against More Silver as a Base

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—A fixed dollar and the abandonment of further experiments in currency manipulation were advocated by vote of the delegates at the concluding session of the National Foreign Trade Convention yesterday. A fixed gold dollar is a prime essential to world recovery of trade and there should be a tieup with sterling, it was asserted.

The American dollar should necessarily be valued in content and measure "in conjunction with Great Britain and other countries," the declaration stated. The delegates voiced the view that there was little sense in further "introduction of silver into the monetary system."

The final declaration from the more than 900 delegates, who attended the conference, was read by Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council. Besides voting appreciation for the efforts of the Roosevelt Administration through Secretary of State Hull to abolish trade barriers, the assembly's composite opinion was expressed on benefit payments to farmers, the export-import banks, reciprocal trade agreements and the merchant marine.

The council's recommendations included:

"Permanent return to gold at a fixed ratio equivalent to the present dollar," preferably in conjunction with Great Britain and other countries.

"Convertibility of currency into gold in such amounts as are required for settlement of international transactions.

"No further introduction of silver into the monetary system.

"Maximum efforts to balance the budget and avoid forced and uncontrollable inflation."

Wants Currencies Stabilized

"The depreciation of our currency cannot permanently assist exports and retard imports," the convention declared.

"There can, however, be no exchange stability (which was declared essential to foreign trade revival) until the currencies in the principal countries of the world are stabilized. This is possible only after budgets have been balanced. Confidence in currencies is impossible as long as national expenditures exceed national income."

The council said that manipulation of the standard of value has destroyed the base on which business much project its plans and operations. It recognized foreign lending "as an essential function to further foreign trade" and emphasized that American enterprise was capable of selecting foreign risks requiring capital.

It urged the modification of the federal securities act to facilitate the "distribution of sound foreign securities, while according full protection to American investors."

A system of benefit payments to farmers on the basis of production for domestic consumption to enable them to compete with their surplus in foreign markets was recommended on the supposition that crop curtailment encouraged the growth of that crop in foreign countries.

"This policy," it said, "would insure him a price that would compensate for his labor and preserve a parity with those things he has to buy."

Reciprocal Agreements

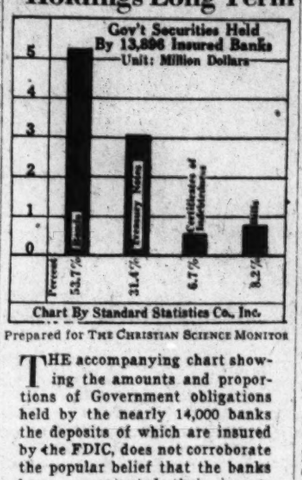
"We believe the surplus should be sold at world prices . . . . This would not only preserve our foreign markets but immeasurably stimulate our general trade."

In the field of Government assistance, the convention pointed to reciprocal trade agreements, establishment of export-import banks, and adequate aid to the merchant marine, as "fitting methods of Government assistance to enable our exporters to compete in the markets of the world."

In the negotiation of reciprocal agreements, it asked for provisions to guarantee the supply of dollar exchange, return of the interest and other proceeds of American investments, and prompt refunding of blocked credit balances in foreign countries.

"No American merchant marine worthy of the name can be established or maintained unless, year in and year out, the national shipping policy established by the Merchant Marine Act of 1928 is continued uninterrupted and administered on the basis of continuity of mutual contract obligations both by the Government and by private shipowners," it was declared.

Bulk of Banks' U. S. Holdings Long Term



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart showing the amounts and proportions of Government obligations held by the nearly 14,000 banks the deposits of which are insured by the FDIC, does not corroborate the popular belief that the banks have concentrated their investments in Treasury securities largely in the short-dated group.

Bonds and notes, which have (or had at issuance) relatively long maturities, constitute approximately 85 per cent of the Government holdings of these banks.

Agreement Reached On Gasoline Price By Large Companies

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Agreement on a margin of 3½ cents a gallon on regular gasoline to dealers has been reached by leading oil companies, it was reported today, following a conference to discuss ways and means of ending the price war now going on between independents and major companies.

This margin would compare with 4 cents prior to the recent wave of price cutting.

While no official statement was issued after the conference, which the independents did not attend, it was reported in reliable quarters that the gasoline purchasing plan will likely go into effect Monday or Tuesday of next week, depending, it was said, upon clarification of the marketing situation and restoration of prices to a more normal basis.

Small eastern distributors of branded gasoline have been steadily holding out for a differential of 1½ cents a gallon between their product and that of the major companies. It was reported that the majors have made a compromise proposal of a differential of 7-10 of a cent but would be disposed to agree to a 1-cent differential if necessary.

About 600,000 Homes Are Saved by HOLC

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 3 (AP)—Approximately 600,000 homes have been saved from distress by the Government's Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Horace Russell, general counsel, told the American Title Association in convention here.

In accomplishing this task, Mr. Russell said, the corporation not only "saved the owners, but the mortgage and real estate market."

Reviewing results so far, the speaker said: "We have paid title companies and lawyers over $20,000,000 in a lean year"; have "employed about 80,000 people on salary" and "we will have a portfolio of mortgages by far the longest in the world and the average total payment will not exceed $25 per month for interest and principal."

"We have an anticipated income from interest," he said, "sufficient in excess of our cost of money, plus operating cost to absorb losses beyond anything to be conceived."

U. S. Treasury Issue Yield About 0.18 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau announces that the Treasury had received bids amounting to $168,030,000 for the $75,000,000 in Treasury 182-day notes which were offered on Nov. 1.

The accepted bids ranged from 99.909, equivalent to an interest rate of 0.18 per cent per annum, to 99.884.

Brokers' and Securities Salesmen's Licenses Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 3—In an endeavor to place the Ontario Securities Commission on a self-supporting basis, substantial increases have been ordered in brokers' and securities salesmen's licenses, it is announced by Premier M. Hepburn.

A second new regulation designed to strengthen the arm of Mr. J. M. Godfrey, K. C., who succeeded Col. G. Drew as Securities Commissioner, prohibits the sale of securities by telephone.

Four Stock Marts To Give Financial Data

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Four stock exchanges have withdrawn objections to publication of their financial statements, as suggested by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The exchanges are those in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

Freer Spending By Consumers Is Noted by Review

Dun & Bradstreet Thinks Year-End Business Will Clean Up Stocks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Probably the overshadowing development of the week in distributive channels was the increasing number of retailers reporting a freer tendency on the part of many consumers to spend a greater percentage of their earnings, notes Dun and Bradstreet's weekly trade review.

"While the average consumer is not earning much more than last year," the survey says, "the more pronounced inclination to spend is expected to be reflected in the broadened demand for semiluxury goods during the holiday season.

"In rural sections, consumer buying has been consistently larger since September, doubtless a reflection of increased commodity prices, augmented by larger Government expenditures. The unmistakable evidence of the amplication of public buying power is expected to increase sales sufficiently during the month and December to bring the total volume for the year well in excess of that of 1932."

Trade Outlook Good

Regarding the business outlook the review says:

"With the best sales period of the year immediately ahead, the multiplied demands incident to Christmas shopping are counted upon to give the final impetus to the movement of any weighty merchandise accumulations, and thus revive wholesale markets and bring a more general improvement to industrial centers by the full impact of spring replenishment requirements. The industrial inventory position, as a whole, is viewed as strong, due to the constant drain of consumption during the last two months of curtailed output, so that any perceptible rise in buying power will result almost immediately in a quickened industrial pace.

"Announcements of pay increase already have been made and many more are planned to offset the imminent advance of living costs, as conditions shape themselves more definitely toward a lowering of the dollar in terms of goods and values."

Industry Active

Industrial operations generally at the close of October were higher than when the month opened, "with a moderate improvement recorded even for the durable goods division the report continues.

"There has been no decline of importance in employment during the last two weeks, although some of the manufacturers along the Pacific coast have held in abeyance their plans to increase pay rolls until after the California elections.

"During the past month manufacturers of typewriters have been operating at capacity, with some of the leading makers behind in their deliveries, and the industry generally is in the best position in its history Stocks of second-hand typewriters now on the market practically are negligible."

The Dun and Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer has risen to 62.3, the highest level in nearly three months, from its position of 60.7 two weeks ago. For the second successive week the index is above the corresponding position of 1933, when it stood at 58.7.

New Steel Mill For Youngstown District

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Nov. 3 (AP)—Ohio's business horizon has brightened with the announcement of a new $6,000,000 steel mill at Youngstown, resumption of operations of the Wheeling Steel Corporation at Portsmouth, a 35 per cent increase in cash register business at Dayton, and prospects of $20,000,000 worth of tire business from Ford at Akron.

A contract to build the steel mill at Youngstown was let to the United Engineering and Foundry Company of Pittsburgh by the Carnegie Steel Company, and work will be started immediately.

At Portsmouth, 2000 will be given jobs next week by the Wheeling Steel Corporation, which has been practically idle for 18 weeks. Within another 10 days, the sheet mill employing 1100 will go into operation.

The National Cash Register Company reported an increase of 35 per cent in its volume of business in the first 10 months of this year over the like period a year ago, including a 65 per cent gain in October over the like month last year Sales for the 10-month period totaled $14,339,075, compared with $10,562,100 for the like period last year.

Newspaper Advertising Has Gain in September

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 — An increase in retail advertising of nearly 5,000,000 lines was the big feature of September in the newspaper advertising field, an analysis by Advertising Age of figures based on advertising activity in 77 cities reveals.

The total volume of advertising in the newspapers compared in September was 135,068,000 lines, a gain of 4,132,000 compard with the corresponding month of last year. But classified, which gained over 1,100,000 lines, another reflection of increased business activity, was the only classification besides retail to show a gain.

General advertising declined slightly to 23,000,000 lines, the loss being less than 1 per cent, however. Automotive advertising, which made a big increase in August, was off 10.5 per cent, the total for September being 6,527,000 lines. Financial was also slightly below last year with a total of 1,860,000 lines, a decrease of 5.5 per cent.

Magazine advertising for September was also up. Advertising Age reports. The total volume of 106 publications was 2,040,000 lines, a gain over September, 1933, of 17 per cent.

Second Export-Import Bank Is Fully Able to Pay Its Way

Officials Point to Credit Advanced to Exporters, Supplementing Commercial Bank Services—Coöperating With Private Banks on Further Loans

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The Second Export-Import Bank of Washington, D. C., has made enough money to date to pay all its expenses and the dividend on its preferred stocks, it was learned from officials of the bank at its temporary headquarters set up at the Hotel Commodore here in conjunction with the three-day National Foreign Trade Council convention, which ended yesterday.

About 25 or 30 contracts for financing foreign trade deals are in the making by this bank, it was said, and in most cases "bankers had dropped in and discussed them."

Intangible Benefits

Although concrete examples of aid to exporters were cited, the intangible benefits that have resulted from the bank's good services were stressed in talks with the representatives. These statements were made in refutation of charges that the government bank had not accomplished anything to speak of, nor what it had set out to do.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that the banking organization was a modest one, with only 10 people on the pay roll, and not "building up a bureaucracy in Washington."

This bank was "probably the only one in the world that didn't want a lot of business," one official said. The policy of the bank, publicly enunciated several times by George N. Peek, president of both Export-Import Banks, is not to compete with, but to supplement, commercial banking services.

In answer to criticism that the personnel of the banks was not closely acquainted with foreign trade problems, it was pointed out that Mr. Peek, as head of the Moline Plow Company, of Ohio, which did a large export business, had had practical experience; that Charles E. Stuart, executive vice-president, had wide experience in Russia where he made a survey of the Russian gold mines for the Soviet Union; that another officer was formerly manager of a foreign branch of the National City Bank; another was financial adviser to the Director General of the Philippines for six years.

Regarding the First Export-Import Bank, which was established for the express purpose of commercial dealings with the Russian Government, it was said that although its operations were at a standstill pending a settlement of the Russian debts, it was expected that that thorny problem would soon be disposed of satisfactorily upon the return of Maxipe Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador here. When that time comes, the government bank will be able to extend credit up to five years on heavy machinery, such as power equipment and pumps, which Russia wants. It was estimated that trade with that country would total about $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 a year.

Warren Lee Pierson, secretary and general counsel, said that the bank had made possible the disposal of over $1,000,000 worth of Kentucky black tobacco, which otherwise would have remained surplus stock, as no bank would finance its export because of certain conditions. The Export-Import Bank advanced 75 per cent of the selling price of the tobacco, which went promptly to the farmers. The shipment was made to Spain and due to regulations was not paid for upon delivery, but took about six weeks to two months for collection and that was the reason the other banks were not interested.

"We have made available substantial credit to American manufacturers of machinery for Brazil," Mr. Pierson continued. "The loans were made for a period of a year, as it takes about that long to get dollar exchange out of that country."

Credit Operations

He explained that the commercial banks will only make 90-day loans to shippers, whereas the extension of credit by the Export-Import Bank falls into three categories as follows:

1. "Short-term credit—less than 180 days. Since the bank expects to supplement, rather than to compete with existing sources of export and import credit, short-term credit will be granted only when unusual circumstances indicate that commercial banks cannot handle the business.

2. "Intermediate credit—180 days to 12 months. The bank will endeavor to supplement any existing credit facilities in this field on terms and conditions which are considered advisable for the specific credit proposed.

3. "Long-term credit—one to five years. The bank will endeavor to offer long-term credit facilities to American exporters or importers on proposals which require financing over a period of not more than five years."

The offering of facilities for intermediate and long-term financing is the bank's main contribution to the credit system, according to Mr. Stuart.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Familiarity, if it does not always breed contempt, certainly moderates fear. Socialist manifestoes no longer make the capitalist's hair stand on end, though they may make him feel a little hollow inside.

The autumn conference of the Labor Party was even somewhat reassuring to cautious public opinion. Sir Stafford Cripps' Socialist League, the "ginger group" of the party, was roundly defeated at almost every point in favor of the milder policies of the official party executive. Even their plan to compensate expropriated owners of nationalized industries by means of terminable annuities instead of lump sums was turned down.

The party stalwarts, it is true, hacked at the Crippsian squid not so much from distaste for its form or flesh as from fright at the inky cloud that it had previously exuded. Sir Stafford and his supporters had unwisely exposed themselves to the popular accusation of being Fascists—than which there is no more opprobrious epithet at this time in Left circles. Appalled at the ruthless destruction of trade unions and Socialist movements by Fascist dictatorships abroad, the Labor Party has insisted as never before upon its democratic principles. Hence its distrust of the Cripps faction, not so much on account of the objective as on account of the methods proposed for achieving it.

Sober Socialism

Nationalization, rapid and complete, of banking and the principal industries of the country remains the central policy of the Labor Party. Even so, the deliberations at the recent conference show that abstract Socialism has less appeal now among the rank and file than it had in the missionary youth of the party, and that the trade unionist ambition—one cannot call it principle—of higher incomes for wage earners is the inspiration that really counts. This, perhaps, is an inevitable development in the evolution of a proletarian party, but it is somewhat disturbing; for whereas there is much to be said for national planning and even for a complete reconstruction of our economic system on more coöperative lines, the policy of milking capitalism seems certain to lead to periodic economic and financial crises.

Moreover, experience in the British Dominions (from which we might learn much more than we do) shows that this kind of Labor program is the path to high protectionism and to a vicious circle of high wages and equally high costs and prices. Woe then to the "unsheltered" trades, which were once the mainstay of the Labor movement, and are perhaps even now its best friend.

Planning for Lancashire

The Labor Party, with its socialistic plans, is up against deeply embedded traits in the national character, indeed, in human nature everywhere. Individualism dies hard. But it is not only Socialists who deplore its tenacious hold on life, for individualism, too long and too stubbornly maintained, has sometimes been the bane of industries which it has done most to build up. Our cotton industry in particular has inflicted upon itself for years a ruinous lack of organization.

The gross over-investment of the 1920 boom, followed by the rising protectionism of many of our best markets and by the industrial advance of Japan, left Lancashire with an excess of capital equipment—excessive not merely under present conditions but even in times of high prosperity in the world at large. Organized scrapping was the only alternative to a breakdown.

The shipbuilders, who were in a very similar plight, formed a cooperative company for the sole purpose of buying up shipyards and closing them down for good.

But meanwhile the cotton spinners rejected scheme after scheme for getting rid of surplus spindlage, even when these plans were devised and promoted by their own elected leaders. Now still another scheme has been put forward, this time with better prospects of acceptance than ever before. The General Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation proposes, first, that an association be formed to regulate yarn output by a system of exchangeable quotas, and second, that 10,000,000 spindles in the American and Egyptian sections of the industry should be bought up and scrapped.

Scrapping Spindles

The success of the first scheme plainly depends on the success of the second. Mere restriction of output, unaccompanied by the scrapping of surplus capacity, would prevent the elimination of the weakest units without securing any countervailing advantage. The industry is internationally far too competitive for a monopoly price to be maintained. The cost of scrapping the 10,000,000 spindles would be met out of a £2,000,000 bond issue, the service of which would be covered by a levy on the remaining 30,000,000 spindles.

The necessary levy is reckoned at a maximum of £657 per annum for 15 years upon a mill of 100,000 spindles in the American section. Here the critical question is, how will the doomed 10,000,000 spindles be selected and their value ascertained? If to each existing mill a proportionate quota of its capacity were assigned, to be bought up and scrapped, the scheme would defeat its own purpose, since production would remain dispersed, instead of being concentrated in the most efficient units.

If, on the other hand, some authority were empowered to buy up the spindles that it thought most suitable for scrapping, then each comparatively inefficient mill would instantly command a premium on account of its nuisance value. The promoters of the scheme hope that sufficient voluntary offers of spindles for scrapping will be forthcoming to make the institution of compulsory powers unnecessary. The interested public sincerely shares that hope. But it is alive to the fact that there are redundant men as well as redundant spindles, and that man power cannot be sold for scrap.

Minimum Prices Established For Winnipeg Wheat

Moderate Advances in All Leading World Markets Follow Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—The outstanding news feature of the week in the grain trade was the fixing of minimum prices for December and May wheat at Winnipeg, at 75 cents and 80 cents respectively. This helped clarify the speculative atmosphere to a considerable extent, and resulted in a moderate advance in all the leading world markets including Winnipeg itself.

Argentina's Low Prices

Argentina is still getting the lion's share of the export trade on account of its low prices, but neither Argentina nor Australia is expected to have any big carry-over, and from now on the importing world will have to turn more actively to Canada.

A survey of the world's wheat situation as concerns the principal export countries indicates that the carry-over Aug. 1, 1935, will be only 296,000,000 bushels in those countries, or less than half the quantity that was carried into new crop Aug. 1, 1934.

In the United States the bullish features of the situation have been emphasized, but have failed to find reflection in a broad speculative demand, owing to the recent declines in foreign markets.

Primary receipts have dropped to a little more than 300,000 bushels a day, which is far below domestic flour grinding requirements.

Visible Stocks Decrease

Visible stocks again decreased sharply last week, with indications for continued weekly reductions of a substantial amount. Cash wheat prices have been maintained at the highest premiums on the crop, without calling out any increase in country offers.

Considering present prices for cash wheat, the May delivery is selling about 14 cents below a normal carrying charge basis.

Private estimates of corn for November averaged 1,361,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 57,000,000 bushels from a month ago, showing that husking returns have more than confirmed previous claims of crop shortage. Moreover, the supply of corn actually husked is estimated by Nat C. Murray to be only 985,000,000 bushels out of the crop estimated, or 1,041,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

As the average domestic disappearance of corn the last five years has been 1,553,000,000 bushels, the present figures are startling, indicating a tremendous scarcity before the end of the season, despite the reduction in the number of animals to feed.

Corn prices have hardened a little recently, but so far the bullish crop figures have been offset by liberal stocks on hand.

Chilean Debt Plan May Push Big Public Works Development

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 3 (By U. P.)—A scheme under which resumption of service on indirect foreign obligations would lead eventually to a vast public works development is before Congress.

The plan formed by Finance Minister Gustavo Ross provides that the state shall take over service on debts contracted by mortgage banks, state railways and municipalities totaling 1,200,000,000 pesos (at par $600,000,000.)

The debtor institutions, however, would be compelled to furnish to the treasury each year 50 per cent of the old par value service charges which would be utilized to finance a public works scheme.

Of the indirect debts in default, $130,000,000 is due to United States bondholders. The state would also assume $8,000,000 in short-term credits due the Guaranty Trust Company, and Kuhn Loeb of New York by the Mortgage Bank.

The Finance Minister's plan forms part of his program for resumption of service on all long-term foreign debts by using profits from the nitrate industry and part of income tax paid by copper companies. The debts have been in default since 1931.

The bank coupons collected would start a fund of 130,000,000 pesos, with 33,000,000 added annually, from which 54,000,000 pesos would go toward new hospitals, 30,000,000 for prisons and numerous grants to mining, agriculture, education and social services.

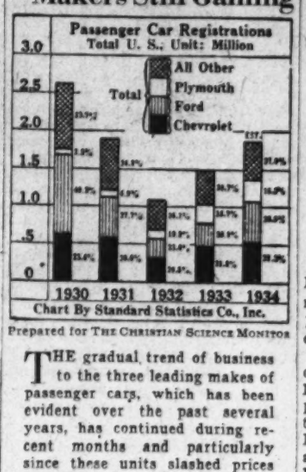
Expect Much More Gold From Europe

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—With several million dollars of gold already engaged for shipment to New York, foreign exchange circles here look for a sizable movement of metal to America from European capitals in coming weeks.

Monetary gold stocks of the United States, which have just crossed $8,000,000,000 for the first time, apparently are going to be augmented still further. Currencies of the gold bloc nations have shown no tendency to improve in the face of delicate political situations in Paris and Brussels.

International bankers here regard the current shipments of metal to New York as a continuation of the movement under progress throughout this year, which was interrupted for several months by monetary developments in America. All in all, almost $1,000,000,000 of gold has been added to American stocks since Jan. 31, the bulk of it through imports from other countries.

Three Leading Auto Makers Still Gaining



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE gradual trend of business to the three leading makes of passenger cars, which has been evident over the past several years, has continued during recent months and particularly since these units slashed prices last June.

The sharp competitive gain scored by Ford this year restored that producer to first place for the first eight months, but Chevrolet has had the largest volume in more recent months.

Colombia Believed Soon Ready to Pay Foreign Creditors

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The Government of Colombia will, in the very near future, attempt to reach a satisfactory agreement with foreign creditors, it is reported in a special bulletin of the Institute of International Finance, made public today by Dean John T. Madden, director.

As Colombia is no longer confronted by a national emergency, the institute believes that the time is ripe for the country to hold conversations with its creditors to reach a satisfactory agreement. It will show a favorable trade balance for the year, and this together with the rapid increase in the production of gold has made the transfer problem less serious, so that a substantial part of the external debt service could be paid, according to the bulletin.

The excess of exports over imports during the first half of 1934 amounted to $25,873,000, as compared with $7,192,000 during the corresponding period of last year, the report shows. At $35 United States per troy ounce, gold is now being produced in Colombia at the rate of about $12,000,000 a year. The possible excess of credits in 1934 may be estimated at from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000.

According to Colombian sources, the total annual service requirements on the Government funded direct and guaranteed debt, including interest and sinking fund, amount to about $7,000,000 a year.

Germany Not to Pay Interest on Bonds Held by Foreigners

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Reichsbank will not pay any interest whatever on bonds held abroad during the year which began July 1, it was announced today.

Until the announcement some foreign holders held faint hopes that the Reichsbank might pay 40 per cent of the interest. It was recalled that Germany made a conditional offer at a transfer conference in May that, if her foreign exchange situation improved appreciably, 40 per cent cash would be paid on the interest coupons maturing between July 1, 1934, and June 30, 1935.

The reason given by the Reichsbank for its decision not to carry the conditional offer into effect was "an unfavorable development of the foreign exchange situation."

Representatives of foreign banks in Berlin said they were not surprised at the Reichsbank's decision.

Business Activity Remains Unchanged

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Statistics appearing during the week indicated no change in business activity, according to Moody's Index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figures would be unchanged.

	Carl'gs	Ele'c	Steel	Com'd
Latest week	55.0	104.5	32.1	63.9
Prev. week	56.3	104.6	30.8	63.9
Month ago	56.4	104.4	28.9	63.2
Year ago	56.0	101.0	33.5	63.5
1934 high	66.3	110.4	60.8	80.1
1934 low	55.0	100.7	23.8	62.1

(1928 weekly average equals 100).

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Dutch East India Keeps Open Door Policy on Trade

Not Anxious for Binding Agreements With Japan —Living Standard Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Japan and the Netherlands are reported here to be making little progress in trade parleys at Batavia. These have been dragging on now for several months.

The main reason for lack of success is said to be that the Dutch East Indian Government wishes to preserve its long established neutrality under the open door policy. For negotiations with Great Britain are drawing near. And the Dutch East Indies would rather not appear at the conference table with hands tied by trade agreements with Japan.

Want British Trade

Apparently a closer coöperation with Great Britain in the Far East seems to hold a stronger appeal to the Batavia Government than the advantages Japan has to offer in the way of purchases of Java products in consideration of Japanese imports of cheap industrial products. Moreover the Netherlands Indian Government is strongly promoting native national industries. This could make up in a way for the losses suffered by the native population through the price slump for colonial products.

The Dutch East Indies, with its native population of some 60,000,000 people, is facing many problems with the shrinkage of world trade. The country relies chiefly for its prosperity on its export trade.

Thomas Lighthart, a former manager of the Java Bank, has just drawn up conclusions which are hardly encouraging. The once prosperous Netherlands India, he says, has been reduced to penury by an economic war. The European part of the country's population is partly unemployed and sees little or no prospects for the future. The number of Europeans will therefore probably diminish. All that can be done now is to try and keep the machinery of production intact as far as it is possible to do so, in the hope that the period of economic chaos will not be longer than it need be.

Living Standard Low

The native population, Mr. Lighthart points out, which has been able to expand its activities considerably during the last few decades, owing to the prosperity brought by the European undertakings, is now in the greatest distress. It can no longer find outside of the native community sufficient paid work to provide a living and is thus forced to return to the land, which in most districts (of Java) is too thickly populated to absorb many more inhabitants.

The manner in which the natives have adapted themselves to the changed circumstances excites the deepest admiration, Mr. Lighthart continues, but it is doubtful whether any further decline of the standard of living — necessary though it seems—lies within the bounds of possibility.

Meanwhile however, the economic situation is not without some bright spots, Mr. Lighthart pointed in this connection to a slight improvement of the balance of trade during the opening months of 1934, a rise in the prices of some products, and above all the determination to pull through

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Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
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JAMES MILNE, General Manager

Movie Men Admit Need for Clean-Up

Code of Production Methods Recently Adopted, Associate Producer Points Out, Indicates That Often Decent Pictures Were Spotted by Interjection of Matter That Was Offensive to the Better Public

(Continued from Page 1)

thority to protest. Closeups are bad when they break the continuity of expression.

Transitions of the visual image from one scene to another are often not made smoothly. Fades find a legitimate use in designating change of time, place or thought. Wipes are now used too often as a novelty. They have a logical use in making transitions when they accomplish their purpose without disturbing the spectator.

Thus, when a person goes through a door, the wipe can follow the direction of the closing of the door, smoothly and naturally. Irising in and out have gone out of fashion as a means of making transitions, and the camera is not moved about so often, merely for the sake of moving the point of view, as it was a few years ago to get panoramic shots that had too little meaning.

Fades used for transitions from one object to another of similar shape and purpose should have a mental or emotional value, as comment or contrast, as in the blending of a peasant's bowl into a rich man's dinner plate in "We Live Again."

Sometimes a writer puts in a transitional fade that may sacrifice something more important. It is up to the director to find a more significant way to accomplish the desired end. The thought behind the scene in a time lapse may be indicated in some other way than by a lap dissolve, by images of fluttering calendar leaves, or by changes in tree foliage and by alternations of costumes to mark changes of the seasons.

More care sometimes could be given to indicating natural sources of light. Yet many cases arise where the camera man must cheat in order to photograph the player to the best advantage. Again, the coming of the microphone brought in a new difficulty. Some sound men were stubborn about the placement of their microphones, and we had difficulty in lighting a face properly at the same time avoiding microphone shadows.

The best photographers try to obtain modeling effects, rather than even illumination, to get a quality of depth into a picture that is done in two dimensions. They often do not have time enough, working under the necessary limitations required to bring in the picture within the production schedule.

They do their best, working sometimes under great time pressure, and do good photographic work even when as many as 40 set-ups are required in one day of a single camera crew. A few directors have carte blanche, and the camera men with these units have larger opportunities for good work than other crews of perhaps equal talent, and skill.

Since the introduction of sound there has been less wastefulness of time in photographing scenes that can never be used. Yet this sort of thing is still being done on the off-chance that some of the experimental stuff may be usable when the film is assembled.

More and more scripts are designed to be made in a prescribed length, with the least practicable excess of footage to be sorted over in the cutting room. Where there are duplicate takes, under this method, it is merely necessary to select the best of the two takes that the director decides to print. Anything over two takes, in general practice, must have an executive O. K.

Pictures, in general studio practice today, are made in a straight line, with the object of eliminating wastefulness wherever possible. Each day's work of a production unit may cost from $2000 to $10,000. A day's work may be spoiled by a careless small-salaried employee. An undiscovered thumb-print on a lens might cause a loss of thousands of dollars. That this and similar slips seldom occur is proof of the attention that the technicians give to their work. There must be coöperation by competent men all along the line if the picture is to be right.

By a Director

Motion pictures as a general industry practice are made for John Q. Average, Mrs. Average and the little Averages. Multiply John and his kind by the millions and you have the motion-picture public.

This public, however diverse its constituent parts, in the theater takes on a collective heart, rooting for the home-town boy to make good, to stick to his task under every difficulty, and to win the girl in the end.

This collective audience believes instinctively in all the homely virtues. It wants to see justice done in the final fadeout, however seldom the individual in the audience encounters a just man in his daily round, and however often he himself "chisels" a bit under stress of competition in a society that invests money power with selfish privileges.

John doesn't do much thinking in the theater, however; he is to occupied with his emotional reactions. So the screen attempts to do little that is consciously educational in the course of its business of providing entertainment. But the indirect cultural influence of a motion picture is often large. I have never known an audience to miss the subtlest turn of visual wit in a picture whenever I have done my part to make the effect clearly and freshly.

Because every approach to the screen is dominantly emotional, many successful men in the business are largely emotional and intuitive in their judgment. These men cannot be reached on the basis of reason. Try to present an idea to such men with quiet thoughtfulness and they will order you out of their offices for wasting their time.

Relate the same idea in terms of violent words and actions and they may accept it rapturously. Deplore this if you like, it must be accepted for what it is: a condition, not a theory.

Thus many men get along in the industry by screaming their way. The unhappy fact is that some of the loudest and fastest talkers consistently fall down when it comes to delivering the goods. Eventually such men are eliminated because they can't make good their noisy promises. Unfortunately, others often shout themselves into the vacant places.

If you wish to know what sustains the industry through all its studio overturns look for the names of the men and women who have carried on because of merit for ten years or more. You'll be astonished to learn how many of these there are—directors, writers, cameramen, technicians. Others who have come into films since sound was added to films will last because they have something of solid value to contribute.

Some of the older group resent that their records are not allowed to speak for them. They have grown tired of putting on an act everytime they have an idea to sell. But that condition is not typical of motion pictures only. Nothing can account for the continued prominence of many mediocre men in business today but the fact that they are good salesmen of small talents.

All the good stories are old. They can be freshened in the telling, but that does not mean that they can be modernized in their essentials. You can spoil a perennial story but you can't modernize it. The basic chemical mixture cannot be altered without danger of blowing the whole thing to bits.

That is why the circus goes its serene way with the sawdust, the ancient japes of the clowns, the smell of the menagerie, the tawdry flash of the grand parade, the preposterous hyperbole, the unpalatable pink lemonade and the uncomfortable seats all unchanged. John Q. Average would be disappointed otherwise.

You can't start a sweet story with a sour note, and get away with it. A film made that way will always class with the weak brothers. Nor can you end a sweet story sourly.

"The Big Parade" was made first with the French girl deserted by the American boy. The film did not click in the previews until a new version was made showing him going back to France and finding her. This is proof that John and the missus are incorrigibly romantic, even idealistic, while in the theater, however habitually they disagree over the disposition of the family income and the worth of the other's relatives while they were on their way to the show.

Where Political Pace Is Hottest

(Continued from Page 1)

thus expecting to dim Governor Ross's chances if he runs against Senator Borah in 1936!

Indiana

Statistics: Chief contest is over Senator Robinson's Republican seat, while 12 Democratic representatives struggle for reëlection.

Situation: Democratic candidate Sherman Minton is estimated to have slight lead over Senator Robinson, while Republicans are confident of winning back some seats.

Maryland

Statistics: One Republican senator, six Democratic representatives contesting, while Governor Ritchie runs for unprecedented fifth term.

Situation: In likely Democratic state, prominent Baltimorean Democrat, George L. Radcliffe, has start on former Senator France. Yet Governor Ritchie is by no means confident of victory over Harry W. Nice.

Massachusetts

Statistics: One Democratic Senate seat, five House seats and 10 Republican House seats are contested, while most spectacular campaign is that of former Mayor Curley, Democrat, of Boston against Lieutenant-Governor Bacon, Republican, for Governorship.

Situation: Close, confused, personal issue. Republican gains in House possible, with one Republican of long service in difficulties.

Michigan

Statistics: Senator Vandenberg fighting for his seat, 10 Democrat and six Republican places contested in House.

Situation: Presidential hopes of Senator Vandenberg at stake in state where Democrats have had many recent opportunities to score—bank prosecutions, motorcar boom, all are factors.

Minnesota

Statistics: Closest contest over Governor Olson's return, as admitted "radical" candidate, while Senator Shipstead (F-L) and one Democrat, three Republican, and five Farmer-Labor seats are contested in House race.

Situation: Conservatives been rallying around Martin A. Nelson, Olson's Republican opponent. Senator Shipstead hard pressed by regular Democrat, Einar Hoidale, and Republican N. J. Holmberg.

Missouri

Statistics: G. O. P. Senator Patterson running against powerful candidate, Judge Truman, with 13 Democrats contesting for seats won in election-at-large in 1932.

Situation: Democratic victory widely forecast, but some Republican House seats expected to return to party.

Nebraska

Statistics: Two Senate seats open, short term lasting only few days with candidate certain not to sit unless special session called. Five Democratic House seats.

Situation: Close contest between presidentially supported former Representative Burke and Republican veteran Senator Simmons.

New Jersey

Statistics: Senator Kean's Republican seat, four Democratic, ten Republican places in House.

Situation: Governor Moore, popular, powerful, holds admitted lead over Senator Kean, who represents family long influential in New Jersey. Democrats count on gain.

New Mexico

Statistics: Two Senate places of Senators Cutting and Hatch, and one seat in House.

Situation: Interesting third-party fight, with Senator Cutting's personal influence very effective, although he failed to receive Administration support.

New York

Statistics: Senator Copeland (D), standing for reëlection, with 29 Democratic and 16 Republican House seats to be filled.

Situation: Governorship contest between Robert Moses, liberal Republican, and Governor Lehman attracts national attention, along with Mrs. Roosevelt's vigorous campaign for Mrs. Caroline O'Day against Miss Natalie Couch for Representative at Large.

Ohio

Statistics: One old G. O. P. Senate seat, Senator Fess's, and 18 Republican, six Democratic places in the House are to be filled.

Situation: Democratic victory of former Governor Donahey for Senate is almost conceded, and some House upsets likely.

Pennsylvania

Statistics: Republican Party's long-held seat, Senator Reed's, and 22 Republicans, 12 Democrats, in House, are open.

Situation: Two Pittsburgh friends, Senator Reed and Joseph F. Guffey, old Roosevelt supporter, fighting significant campaign with liberal Republican Governor Pinchot latterly supporting Senator Reed.

Rhode Island

Statistics: Republican seat of Senator Hebert at stake, two Democratic representatives.

Situation: Potential Democratic gain by former Senator Gerry complicated by aftermath of textile strike and group rivalries. Senator Hebert has strong personal hold.

Tennessee

Statistics: Both Senate seats open; seven Democrats, two Republican places in House.

Situation: Fusion fight led by former Governor Hooper in hot pursuit of Senator McKellar, and two prominent "independent Democrat" candidates are in field.

Washington

Statistics: Race for Senator Dill's voluntary relinquished seat; six Democratic places in House.

Situation: Democratic candidate Schwellenbach conducted strong campaign, with charges of "radicalism" rife. State has progressive leanings.

West Virginia

Statistics: Senator Hatfield (R) and six Democratic places in House.

Situation: Youthful Democratic candidate Holt, who could not take his Senate seat before next summer, has been pushing Senator Hatfield in straight Old Deal-New Deal fight.

Wisconsin

Statistics: Senator La Follette's Progressive seat contested, and five Republican, five Democratic places in House. Governorship race close.

Situation: One of two states where third-party chances of victory are substantial, but likely result is election of one Progressive, one Democrat to chief offices.

Wyoming

Statistics: One Senate seat, Democratic, one House seat, Republican.

Situation: Senator O'Mahoney, appointed to office, faces penalty of being too faithful to New Deal in voting for veterans' cuts.

Third Party Shadow Hovers Over Approaching Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

national committee, although he had been closely associated with Alfred E. Smith's anti-Roosevelt wing of the Democrats.

No More Back-Slapping

The President, after his initial clap on the back at Green Bay, followed an aloof course. He pointedly refrained from indorsing Philip La Follette, running for Governor, and praised instead the Democratic candidate for reëlection, Gov. Alfred G. Schmedemann.

High tide of the third-party movement has receded since then with every week of the campaign. The President pointedly refrained from any assistance in Senator Bronson Cutting's third-party fight in New Mexico. Indorsement was given Senator Hiram Johnson in California nominally because he received the Democratic nomination. In Minnesota powerful Democratic new deal candidates were tackling the Farmer-Labor leaders, Senator Henrik Shipstead and Governor Floyd B. Olson.

Apart from Senator La Follette, whose personal grip on Wisconsin is strong, and whose opponent is weak, the out-and-out third-party candidates seem to be in considerable difficulties. If the Farmer-Labor candidates receive the setback in Minnesota which advance polls have indicated, then a major landmark in the history of farm-belt insurgency will be passed.

Of equal interest with the out-and-out third-party candidates are the hints of insurgency given by old-line office-seekers in both parties who feel that the only way to win votes in 1934 is by advancing toward the Left. An extreme instance is John B. Chapple, Republican nominee for the Senate in Wisconsin. Instead of sticking to Republican guns, he out-La Follettes Senator La Follette in some extreme demands.

Mr. Chapple demands immediate payment of the bonus, wants depositors in closed banks paid off in full, demands "cost of production" for the output of the farms, promises jobs to all and would turn all surpluses over to the needy. What he has to say about the bankers, in the words of one eastern observer on the spot, "pales into insignificance the jibes at these gentry by President Roosevelt."

In other states, the signs of insurgency within Republican ranks are pronounced if not quite so vivid. The candidacy of Robert Moses for governorship of New York is another clear case, for, in some respects, Mr. Moses was too extreme for President Roosevelt when he was in Albany.

Don New Deal Cloaks

In Maryland, the Republican candidates express their loyalty to President Roosevelt, and in many mid-western and prairie states they don new deal cloaks.

But such garments, it is generally expected, will be shed soon after election day. They do not indicate as yet a genuine break-away from regularity, although they are taken to show a plain internal trend in Republicanism toward the newer fashions in politics.

If, on Nov. 6, the relatively few major candidates who stuck to old-line Republican principles and failed to make any concessions to the New Deal come out more successfully than their colleagues who bowed the knee, there is expected to be an opposite trend back to conservatism and caution within the party.

If the Republicans are troubled by inconsistent candidacies in the different states, they have nothing on President Roosevelt's own party.

Mute Is on Jeffersonism

The brands of Democracy before the electors are various, but no candidate has dared to come out into the open—however much this is talked privately—and say he is for Jeffersonism, and will have nothing of social reform. The state administration in Georgia, under the fiery Governor Eugene R. Talmadge, has gone farthest.

Across the line in Tennessee, however, Democratic insurgency is in full swing. Ben W. Hooper, who was elected Republican Governor 20 years ago, is in alliance with one "independent Democrat," Lewis S. Pope. Mr. Hooper is tackling Senator McKellar, and Mr. Pope is after Gov. Hill McAlister. Another "independent Democrat," Dr. John R. Neal, is opposing Senator Nathan Bashman for the second Senate seat.

In Georgia and Tennessee are the first signs of conservatism inherent in many southern states making an open attack on senators who have faithfully supported the New Deal. In Virginia, where both Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd were open in their criticisms of the New Deal, the latter seems to have gained strength by his stand.

South Tamer Than West

But even if the southern insurgents cut a good deal of ice, they have no positive points in common with the long-established farm bloc insurgents. The groups could, of course, combine on votes in Congress, but their coherence goes no further. The western insurgency is generally described as radical, the southern as conservative.

In any event, the Nov. 6 results will indicate whether the swing away from third parties is likely to continue, and the extent of this swing may well determine President Roosevelt's own attitude. His problem of holding together an unwieldy and inchoate majority is already apprehended in Washington, but the alternative of attempting an entirely separate middle-ground group is less likely than it has been since the President sat before his log fire at Warm Springs with the newspaper men and seemed to see a third party rising out of the wood smoke.

Thus it is that observers are keenly watching reports from Minnesota and California to gauge the high-water mark of radicalism. If the tide turns, presumably a dominant third party has gone with it. The Wisconsin success of Senator La Follette, if it happens, is taken as an isolated personal triumph in a state wedded to laboratory politics. And the historic old Republican and Democratic groups, battered and disheveled, will emerge from the fracas wearing green coats and brown trousers and purple socks and red ties, but—however typical inconsistent their attire in different localities may be—still intact.

English Newspaper Serves All Balkans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — The Balkan Herald, first newspaper in English to cover all the Balkan countries, opened publication here on Oct. 1. A. Terence Atherton, proprietor of the South Slav Herald which he founded three years ago, is editor and founder of the new paper.

The aim of the Balkan Herald is given as "to promote not merely inter-Balkan coöperation, but even more importantly an understanding of the Balkans and the Balkan problems amongst the English-speaking peoples of Britain and America."

Contributors to the first issue included Prof. Gilbert Murray, Lord Riddell, J. L. Garvin, Admiral Mark Kerr, H. W. Nevinson, Robert Byron and Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill.

Canadian Premier Calls Armistice In Stevens Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 2—The Prime Minister has called an armistice in his controversy with H. H. Stevens, who recently resigned as Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Bennett sent the following letter to Mr. Stevens:

"As you resigned as Minister of Trade and Commerce and as chairman of the Royal Commission, rather than resume as proposed, the amicable discussions with your then colleagues, which by your consent, was adjourned on Thursday last, when all the relevant papers to which you refer were available to you, no useful purpose will be served by anticipating parliamentary discussion and continuing the correspondence with respect to events of which I think it proper to state that your indicated memory is at variance with the recollection of my colleagues and myself."

The battle will be resumed on the floor of Parliament when it meets in January. It will first be skirmished in the caucus of the Conservative members of Parliament and Senators, and will then be carried on to the floor of the Commons.

The controversy threatens to split the Conservative Party into two factions on the eve of a general election. Premier Bennett must go to the country in a general election next year, and with Mr. Stevens also in the running for leadership, there will be an interesting situation within the party ranks.

Nearly 300 Inmates Of New York City Jails Get Five-Day Vacation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Nearly 300 inmates of city prisons regained their freedom under parole today and are now ready to take their places as normal members of society. They came into Manhattan by ferry and by the bridge from Welfare Island.

The exodus, said to be the largest that has ever left Welfare Island in any one day, came about as a result of a new regulation by the city parole commission granting five days off a month for good behavior to prisoners serving indeterminate sentences.

When the regulation became effective today, paroles for 341 prisoners whose post-commitment records were clear had been approved by the city parole commission and 32 awaited the signatures of the committing judges.

The size of the exodus was due to the fact that the regulation was retroactive, Parole Commissioner John C. Maher said. In subsequent months, the number of releases will range probably between 80 and 90, he added.

Youth League Backs Australian Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Dedicated to the protection of Australian natural treasures and resources—notably the Lyre bird and other rare species—as well as the preservation of native culture, the League of Youth has been founded. James McRae, director of education, presided at the meeting when a constitution was adopted.

An appeal made by Ambrose Pratt in his book, "The Lore of the Lyre Bird," for the youth of Australia to band together in the interests of native flora and fauna, was influential in formation of the league. Among the aims of the league are the development of community service and personal responsibility, the preservation of national monuments, and the encouragement of local groups to carry on these and similar objectives.

The league is open to any youth over the age of 12 years.

Piers for Biggest Ships Started at Manhattan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia started construction work on three new Hudson River piers today when he drove the first rivets into the shed on Pier 88 on the West Side.

These piers will be built to berth giant transatlantic vessels, like the Queen Mary, of the Cunard Line, and the Normandie, of the French Line. Each pier will be 1100 feet long and 125 feet wide. When complete they will be the only ones in Manhattan large enough to berth these new vessels. Their construction will be financed through Public Works Administration funds.

Ontario Cuts Cost By Revising System Of Old Age Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Reorganization of the administration of the Old-Age Pensions Act in Ontario, which will result in a saving estimated at $30,000 a year to the Province and $70,000 to the municipalities, has been announced by David Croll, minister of welfare, to become effective Jan. 1 next.

The plan calls for the elimination of the present inspectorate system; the speeding up of the pensions machinery; and abolition of pensions boards in the smaller municipalities. The Hon. W. A. Gordon, Federal Minister of Labor, has approved this change.

At present applicants and pensioners are under the supervision of local boards who make recommendations, which are then rechecked by inspectors whose salaries and expenses are paid by the Department of Welfare, at an annual cost of about $36,500.

While the cost of the inspection is carried entirely by the Province, the cost of the pensions is divided, 75 per cent being borne by the Dominion, 10 per cent by the municipality and 15 per cent by the Province.

Four Freed in Georgia Of Insurrection Charge

DECATUR, Ga., Nov. 3 (AP)—Four persons who had been held in the DeKalb County Jail on a charge of attempting to incite insurrection, an offense for which capital punishment might be invoked under an old Georgia law, were freed of the accusation today.

After an all-day investigation yesterday the county Grand Jury refused to indict them. The group were arrested several days ago at the home of Mrs. R. W. Alling, a supply teacher in the Atlanta schools, in a raid which police claim, yielded Communistic literature.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 54c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HOVE, PARFUMEUR, offers for exquisite and exclusive holiday or Christmas Gifts, Flowers of the South, four lovely flower odeurs, daintily boxed, $1.10 postpaid. Parfums du Voyageur, four rare bouquet odeurs, smartly packaged, $2.10 postpaid. Cannot be bought at department or drug stores. Price list sent. HOVE, PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners. 8439 SUNSET BLVD., Bonded Service. CR. 4101.

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MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

Telephone 2-5906 Established 1897
SUTTON JEWELRY CO.
SUCCESSOR TO WHALER'S
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
GIFTS THAT LAST
132 EAST FLAGLER STREET

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Rose Beauty Shoppe of New York
Offers Professional Beauty Culture Service guaranteed to please
Mrs. Blanche Thompson, Manager
2916 N. E. 2nd Avenue Miami, Florida
Phone 3-1085

HAMLYN MATTRESS COMPANY
Manufacturers—Renovators
Upholsterers
Our method takes away that musty odor.
1158 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856
Hats made to order *Notions*
Reblocked and remodeled.

MOLLIE HICKMAN
Millinery and Ready to Wear
1853 Biscayne Blvd.
Crochet Dresses Miami, Fla.
PHONE 24418 FRED R. CLARK

CLARK RADIO CO.
Expert Service on home and automobile radios, public address sound systems.
RADIO SALES
2908 S. W. 8TH ST., MIAMI, FLA.

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
LITTLE RIVER MARKET
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
7909 N. E. 2nd Avenue, Little River
Phone 2-3267

Flamingo Hat Shoppe
Hats Reasonably Priced
ROSE E. WOLFORT
208 E Flagler Street Miami Florida

MIRAMAR INN
HOME COOKING
Full Course Dinner 40c. Sundays 50c
1776 N. E. 2nd Court

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

WEIDMAN'S
Garage and Service
Electrical and Battery Service
Gasoline and Oil
Service Your Car With
KENDALL THE 2000 MILE OIL
93 S. W. 8th Street Phone 3-3027

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

ALL FLORIDA SOUVENIRS
Alligator Belts, Bags, etc., Coconut Lamps and Novelties, Ladies' Bags and Costume Jewelry
RAY'S NOVELTY SHOP
167 E. Flagler St., Miami, Fla.
We ship to all parts of the United States.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1755 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

HART HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware—Paints
Kitchen Utensils
Coleman Stoves—Fishing Tackle
Free Delivery Phone 3-1618
Miami, Florida

LEE L. WADE
Architect
1006 Exchange Bldg. Tel. 3-2581

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED
MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mammoth Food Store
Where Food Prices Are Made
Miami's Most Beautiful Food Store
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 Blocks West First Church of Christ, Scientist

GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Biscayne Bldg. Ground Floor
Phone 31805

COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA.
Phone 3-1380 New Work

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
37 N. W. 8th St. Repair
RILEY & MOORE
Since 1922
Duco Finishing—Tops—Seat Covers
Painting—Metal Work.
18th Street at 2nd Ave. N. E. Ph. 2-4612

MODERN CLEANERS
Mrs. Frances Jones
Dry Cleaning—Laundry
Alterations
714 N. E. SECOND AVENUE
Your satisfaction is our objective

BILTMORE CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality Work *Prompt Service*
Phone 2-1544 43 N. E. 58th St.

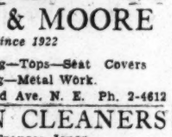
MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

MIAMI BEACH Realtors
Specializing in
SALES—RENTALS—HOMES
APARTMENTS—BUSINESS PROPERTY
Wolfson Realty, Inc.
665 Washington Avenue Ph. 51493
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Phone 5-1935 712 Collins Avenue Miami Beach
MRS. COOK'S DUTCH OVEN
Pastry, Cakes and Cookies
Mrs. A. D. Cook

ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176


The Food Palace
Everything for the Table
ORANGE AVE. AT LIVINGSTON

DIXIE KUHR'S
BATTERY AND ELECTRIC SERVICE
Willard
American Oil Co. products. Greasing. Polishing.
COR. SOUTH ORANGE and JACKSON

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Use American Products
Fred G. Tegdor, Agt.
American Oil Co.
641 W. ROBERTSON ST.
AMOCO

WILLIAMS MOTOR SERVICE

Repairing
We Produce Results Not Excuses
WEST PINE STREET at RAILROAD
CHAS. T. WILLIAMS PHONE 7233

DOLLAR $ CLEANERS
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
400 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
348 EAST PARK AVENUE
(Winter Park) Telephone 6275

JEFFERSON COURT BLDG.
The Louise Shop
CREATIVE MILLINERS
144 N. Orange, Orlando, Fla.
3rd store from cor. Jefferson St.

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA
2269—Phones—7185

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A complete cleaning service.

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY COMPANY
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Fostoria Glass, Rosenthal China, Costume Jewelry, Bags, Beads Mfr. Jewelers. Expert Watch Repairing.
449 CENTRAL AVENUE

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL PHONE 6165

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD of *Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
First with FALL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
Made in One Quality Only.
Phone M-1254
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
408 TAMPA STREET

High Grade Shoe Repairing
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

Wolt Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN *and* BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST 303 TWIGGS

TAMPA'S FABRIC CENTER
Essrig's
DIG FRANKLIN ST. TAMPA, FLORIDA
QUALITY BY THE YARD
Samples cheerfully mailed.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHR HATS

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

SOUTHERN DAIRIES
Pure Pasteurized, Raw and Certified Milk—Delicious Ice Cream

SOUTHERN CAFÉ
205 SOUTH OLIVE AVENUE
Excellent Food Popular Prices

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

FALL MODELS
Paris Reproductions—
Most Reasonably Priced
● ALSO REMODELING
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
Mrs. David Frank, Manager
401-402 NORRIS BLDG.

UNITED SHOE REPAIRERS and Hat Cleaners
SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
109 Peachtree Opp. Piedmont Hotel

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

SPECIFY
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
on HOLC and NHA Jobs
See us for estimates.
233 Peachtree Walnut 5789 Walnut 5790

RADIO
All Makes—Convenient Terms
Expert Service
C. W. JORDAN
at
PARKS-CHAMBERS 37 Peachtree St.

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

AROMATIC MIST
in Vapor Form
Quickly cleans and brilliantly polishes floors, furniture, woodwork and automobiles
The Bradford-Browne Co.
Z. E. JAY
DISTRIBUTOR
Phone Ja. 4863-W 330 Sinclair Ave. N. E.

We Carry the Complete Line of
KVP
PARCHMENT
Crawford's
Volunteer Bldg. 86 Broad St. N. W.

MACON

S. L. ORR COMPANY
JEWELERS
HOTEL DEMPSEY BUILDING

DRY CLEANING Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING Phone 6000

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry Street Phone 2951

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

SAVANNAH

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 EAST BROUGHTON ST. Tel. 2-1929
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
RCA Radiotrons
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

NEW WAY LAUNDRY
Phone 31121
Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning

THE JONES CO.
18 East Broughton Street Tel. 6143
SAVANNAH, GA.
QUALITY CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

ASHEVILLE
ICE & STORAGE COMPANY, Inc.
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables.
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

Groves Printing Co.
Commercial Printers and Manufacturers of Corporate and Notary Seals, Business and Social Stationery, Gum Labels and Rubber Stamps a Specialty.
CHRISTMAS CARDS
25 LEXINGTON AVE. Phone 468

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Thank You! Call US Again!
BEN F. FAVELL, Inc.
Charlotte, N. C.
"Everything for the Shoe"
215 N. Tryon Street Phone 2-1346

Louis G. Ratcliffe
FLOWERS
431 South Tryon Street

Reliance Engineering Co., Inc.
C. W. Christian E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Tillman's Grocerterias
No. 1—900 E. Trade Street
No. 2—500 N. Tryon Street
Sells the Best for Less

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911
NRA
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ARTISTS

PARIS—Sketches and hand prints, interiors, gardens, corners Paris; private lessons. EDITH STUCKEY, 16 bis rue Bardinet. (14ème).

AUDITORS

GERMANY—Auditing, supplements, balance sheets, taxation matters, also out of town. Max THIEL, Berlin-Wilmdf., Wexstr. 44.

FARM PRODUCE

FRANCE—Honey, first quality, 9 frs. kilo, delivered your home, minimum 3 kilos; reduced price for pails 20 kilos. BAILLY Villiers-par-Sainte Lizaigne (Indre).

MANICURING

PARIS—Experienced manicure speaks English visits clients afternoon; moderate terms Madame MILON, 1 rue Pergolèze, 16e.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS SUBURBS — Comfortable, paying guests, students; home facing park; garden; Frs. 280.- weekly. MESDAMES MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, Asnieres.

POST WANTED

BERLIN — Shop assistant desires immediate post, goldsmith's branch; best references. ERIKA PILZ, Berlin-Neukölln, Kneasebeckstr. 35.

TEACHERS

ENGLISH LESSONS by Englishwoman, experienced teacher. Easy method, moderate price. E. M. Mylius, 36 Ave. du Léman, Lausanne, Switz.

ENGLISH LESSONS—Moderate terms. Apply to MLLE. IDA WALTER, Chemin des Grands Pins 10, Neuchâtel.

TO LET

NICE (South of France)
Up-to-date luxurious apartments
GLORIA MANSIONS
63, Promenade des Anglais.

Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front. Central yet quiet. Apartments from Frs. 5.000 per year according to size. Plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, Gloria Mansions, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice, A. M.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksborggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

FRANCE

NICE, FRENCH RIVIERA

H. HOVNANIAN
ARCHITECT and BUILDER
19, Avenue du Petit Fabron

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
54 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for display advertising for France in the news section.

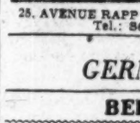
G. BUREAU
American and English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.
12 rue de Sèze (off Rue Caumartin and Bd. de la Madeleine)

GACHET
10 rue du 29 Juillet
Blouses and Dresses
Scarves and Handkerchiefs
Lingerie

MODES
Charlotte Genny
35 Bd. des CAPUCINES
REASONABLE PRICES

MARCEL COIFFEUR
Waterwaving, Shampooing, Manicuring, Perfumery.
ENGLISH SPOKEN
Tel.: Opéra 40-63
8 RUE BOUDREAU
(Very near the Opéra)

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
7, Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.


LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
EMBROIDERIES
Our colors guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

Henry Permanent Waving
25, AVENUE RAPP 2, RUE SEDILLOT
Tel.: Ségur 44-49

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A.
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

SINCE 1815
DRESS-MATERIALS
READY-TO-WEAR
LINENS, DRAPERIES
CARPETS, FURNITURE

N·ISRAEL
BERLIN C 2 · SPANDAUER-KÖNIGSTR.

Hefter
Gegr. 1853 Established 1853
PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
Feine Fleischwaren — Stadtküche
Filialverzeichnis im Berliner Fernsprechbuch

Albrecht Dürer-Haus
nur Berlin, Kronenstr. 18
Weihnachtsgeschenke für Kinder u. Erwachsene
Christmas Gifts for Children and Adults

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 63. Tel. D 6 Wedding 0789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

STATIONERY *BOOKBINDING*
FRITZ BERGMANN
Steglitz, Albrechtstr. 3
Fernruf G 9 Albrecht 3482 u. 3483
Künstler- u. Kontorbedarf
Lichtpieanstalt
Bildereinrahmung
Buchbinderei

FINE STATIONERY?
You will find this at
L'Juergens Papier
Am Alexanderplatz
(Neue Königstraße 43)

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallé 56 Ecke Fehrbelliner-str. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. fed Hoitart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mäßige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger. 30 Jahre Bestehen *Viele Anerkenn. Furniture Dealers*

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK Kleist Str. 26a

FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität Gobline

Sport-Accessories Clothing
Gustav Steidel
Only at Leipziger Str. 67-70

CANNED GOODS—MILL PRODUCTS
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
Schbg., Kolonnenstr. 48-49. Tel. G 1. 6413
Zweige: Schbg., Gotenstr. 72
Siemensstadt: Quellweg 27
Haselhorst: Gartenfelderstr. 101
KONSERVEN MÜHLENFABRIKATE
MEHL BACKARTIKEL

OLD ENGLAND
(L. Bahlsen)
HERREN-AUSSTATTUNGEN
Spez.: Oberhemden
Friedrichstr. 100 am Bhf. Friedrichstr.
Tel. A 6 Merkur 7723
MEN'S HOSIERY

STATIONERY
Heinrich Schultze Nachf.
Behrenstr. 28 Tel. A 2 Flora 5645
Papier Schreibwaren Bürobedarf
FÜLLFEDERHALTER

Radio Gramophones
SCHIPKE Comp. G.m.b.H. Schönebergs Hauptstr. 36 Tel. G 1 1622
Fahrräder, Auto-, Motorrad-Zubehör

ART DEALERS
C. F. LEISINGER
Berlin W 35 Lützowstr. 74
KUNSTGEGENSTÄNDE
STILMÖBEL ANTIQUITÄTEN

ELECTRICIANS
Ausführung elektrischer Anlagen
HEINRICH BORBET
Neukölln, Reuterstr. 51 Tel. F 2 2122
Reparatur-Werkstatt

PLUMBING
BAUKLEMPNEREI
GEBR. BOHM
Gas- u. Wasseranlagen. Sämtl. Reparaturen
W 35, Steglitzerstr. 84. Tel. B 2 2346

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

(HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE) HOME MANUFACTURED
40 Tischlermeister zeigen ihre solide Handwerksarbeit in reicher Auswahl in der Verkaufsgemeinschaft Berliner Tischlermeister
Molkenmarkt 5

Odeon ● Electrola
ODEON-MUSIK-HAUS
W 8, Leipzigerstr. 119. Tel. A 1 Jäger 6876
Westenfiliale: Columbia, Kurfürstendamm 29
Hymns used at Christian Science Services
MUSIKAPPARATE ● MUSIKPLATTEN
RADIOGERÄTE ALLER MARKEN

BRANDENBURG

OFFICE ACCESSORIES
Büro- und Schreibwaren
Buchbinderei—Druckerei
HCH. PFEIL NACHF.
Inh. Fr. Heinroth
Brandenburg/Havel Hauptstr. 61

BRAUNSCHWEIG

The Fashionable Shoestore
MAX BARTELS
nur Steinweg 36 Tel. 385
DAS GROSSE MODERNE SCHUHHAUS
Elegante Neuheiten. Maßschuhe
Hauptpreise: 12,50 14,50 16,50 18,50

üchengeräte
Kleucker & Co-
ohlmarkt 17 - Hardware Store

FRANKFURT a/M.

MÖBEL
aller Art
ständige grosse Ausstellung bei
Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße
Furniture of Every Kind

Wer besonderen Wert auf Schick Qualität und Preiswürdigkeit legt, der kauft bei
Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße
DEPARTMENT STORES

HAMBURG

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 24 77 12, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
Gr. Bleichen 16. Z 249. Hamburg 36, Germany
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
KARL ZASS & CO.
HERRENKONFEKTION
HAMBURG: Mönckebergstr. 31
BARMBECK: Hamburgerstr. 82
ALTONA: Schulterblatt 111
ALTONA: Reichenstr. 18

COAL *COKE*
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steintor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

Möbelhaus Neckermann
Hamburg Grindelallee 1 (near Dammtor)
Tel. Hansa 7323
Complete Home Furnishing
Good style Best references
Free delivery and placing of furniture.

DRAPERS
BERNHOLD
Grosser Burtah 10-12
Bekannt für grösste Auswahl in allen Stoffen! Damenkonfektion Modewaren, Ausseuerartikel

CONFECTIONERY
Schokoladen Löwenherz
Spezialgeschäft feinster Süsswaren
GRINDELALLEE 26 Tel. 44 50 75

Printing Office
GEBRÜDER HOESCH
Brandsende 10-14 Tel. 327901/02
Ausführung aller Druck- und Buchbindearbeiten für den Privat- und Geschäftsbedarf

KIEL

Fruit Vegetables Coals
Obst Gemüse Kartoffeln
Kohlen
Gross- und Kleinverkauf
Martha Krüger Karl Strasse 33

MAGDEBURG

Electric Washing Machines
WASCHMASCHINEN-WÄSCHEROLLEN
WRINGER
R. OSTERROTH
SPEZ: ELEKTRISCHE WASCH-MASCHINEN
MAGDEBURG Lüneburger Strasse 21
Fernsprecher 251 30
FAHRRADER—NAHMASCHINEN
Kartoffeldämpfer f. Landwirtschaft

Linens—Cottons—Trousseaux
PeterGeorgBalis
Otto v. Guerickestr. 97 Tel. 31271/72
WANTS TO SEE YOU!

MÜNCHEN

Administration of Houses and Property
KARL TRISCHBERGER
Rotkreuzplatz 2/I
Hausverwaltungen
Wirtschafts- und Steuerberatung insbes. alle einschlägigen Einkommen-, Vermögens-, u. Hausteuerangelegenheiten

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM
(Continued)

FRUITHANDEL
(FRUIT TRADE)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(GROCERY)
OVERTOOM 71 TEL. 81936
Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad.
Postpaketten franco Nederland.

Fashion House N.V.
DRESSES, COATS, RAINCOATS
Exclusive Models — Low Prices
JOH. VERMEERSTRAAT 42 Tel. 27248

MUZIEK-ONDERWIJS
(Tuition in Music)
Piano, theorie muziekgeschiedenis
Elementair Koorklassen
H. J. van Duuren, Gedipl. Leeraar
2e Jan v. d. Heydenstraat 84 hs. Zuid

BRANDSTOFFENHANDEL
(Coal Dealer)
J. W. SOETENS DUIVENDRECHT
Molenkade 19 Tel. 54791
Uw adres voor prima Brandstoffen: ook in papieren zakken.

ROTTERDAM

DRAPER and HABERDASHER
Miss K. Roest, W.v. Zuylenstraat 1 W. Rdam.
Speciality in Stockings, gloves, socks. Well-known address for underclothing for Ladies and Gentlemen and Children. Household linen. Different qualities—different prices. Agent for The Hague and environs. Mrs. Peeters, 38 Verhuiststraat, den Haag.

KRATZ
Handel in Fyne Staalwaren
Steel and silver trade. Electrische Slypery Niet Roestendstaal. Messen, scharen Zakmessen, enz:. Wellner-Zilver Lepels en Vorken
NIEUWE BINNENWEG 229A ROTTERDAM
Tel. 30434 Giro 6043

THE HAGUE

Bontwerkery "Duinoord"
Sandig-Lüdgen
Furs - Pelteryen
Remodelling - Moderniseeren
157 Laan v. Meerdervoort. Tel. 335231

PH. SPECHT GRYP
ZEESTRAAT 68 The Hague
Phone 113920. Post-giro No. 172440
ALL INSURANCE Life Insurance
Information Without Charge

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BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia, C. - Bandoeng
All kinds of Underwear Bed and Table Linen—Towels, Bath goods. Mosquito Nets.
Very moderate prices.

ITALY

MILAN

CASA LUIGI
Of Luigi Lossani
Ladies' Hairdresser
Manicure, Permanent Wave "Gallia"
Teinture—Via Carlo Alberto 30, Milan

NORWAY

OSLO

HILDE MILGAARD
Flowers and Modern Flower-work
Hansteensgt. 2, til Drammensveien
Telephone 41716

DELIKATESSEN
Sandwiches and Everything
J. KVESET Huitfeldts gate 17
Telephone 44995 Delivery

"THE EGYPTIAN CREAM" and all
EL-MASHRIK PREPARATIONS
A. C. Hütten
Hammerstadsgt. 11. Tel. 62041

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter glass, pottery and handwoven textiles
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78, Stockholm

Parfumerie Antoinette W. Nording
ESTABLISHED 1846
Birjerjarlsgatan 16
Hamngatan 12

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
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Biblioteksgatan 12

- Pewter must be cast.
- Pewter must be non-poisonous.
- Pewter must be able to last for generations, even modern pewter that is bought at the present day.

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Same house as American Legation.
HIGH-CLASS PERMANENT WAVING
MALMS DAMFRISERING
Nybrogatan 37 II. Tel. 677468 Tempos hus.

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Koppar-, Bleck- och Plåtslageri.
Copper and Electro-plate
Fleminggatan 21 Tel. 532127, 532718

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FLORISTS
3 Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
Tel. 117032

HOLLAND

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DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

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(Confectionery)
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KUNSTHANDEL 'MODERN'
(Artshop)
SINT NICOLAAS GESCHENKEN
allerlei genre. Artistieke Metaalwerken. Kunstvoorwerpen. Schilderstukjes. Kleine Snuisterijen. billijke prijzen.
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(Stationery)
Kantoor-, Schrijf -en Teekenbehoeften. Boekhandel - Leesbibliotheek
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F. A. RINK
(Plumber)
Lood-, Zink -en Sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas -en Waterleiding
Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/42
Tel. 28004.

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Formans
REGERINGSGATAN 4
Hamngatan 8
Established 1832
High Class Fancy Leather Goods
Glass, China, Electroplate, etc.
Depot and sole sale
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

Carpets-Curtains-Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

STÄHLI'S BRIENZERKÄSLI.
CHEESES
Obtainable Molkerei Hofer Berne

FIRST CLASS
MILLINERY
VOLKMANN-REINHARD
SCHWANENGASSE 4

GROSSENBACHER & Co.
Autozubehör und Ersatzteile
(Motor Car Accessories, Spare Parts)
Hirschengraben 6

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Gentlemen's Outfitters
Zwygart
Bern
Kramgasse 55
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large assortment of UNDERWEAR

Speciality House
for all Toilet Requisites
and Beauty Products
GRANDE PARFUMERIE
"MILLE FLEURS"
Marktgasse 17
TEL. 34.939 I. SALZMANN

Clichés
GRAPH. KUNST- & CLICHÉS-ANSTALT
F. Pfisterer Bern
BALDERSTRASSE 30 / TELEPHON 33.544

Confiserie Ryser
CONFECTIONERY
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 Bubenbergplatz

Karl Riesterer
Kramgasse 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes
Repairs.

FLOWER SHOP
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

WASCHEREI STEINER
Rafigweg
Tel. 33096
LAUNDRY

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS
Large Selection *Made to Measure*
MRS. VIFIAN ZBINDEN
Hopfenweg 40

M. ZEENDER
Waisenhausplatz 6, 1. Et
BERN
Telephon 33.369
WOOLLEN AND SILK GOODS

SCHAERER & CIE
MARKTGASSE 63
KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS
Tafelgeräte

FRANZ ROHRER
UPHOLSTERER TAPEZIERER
Upholstering of new furniture and beds. Couches, Ottomans, Window Shades and Curtains made to order. Also repairing. Tel. 48.141.

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

BAKERY - CONFECTIONERY
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Speciality:
FRUCHTKUCHEN u. KUCHENTEIG
Delivery to your house.
Tel. 23.547

Feinbäckerei - Konditorei
(BAKER and CONFECTIONER)
H. MAEDER
Kramgasse 76/ beim Zeitglocken
Spezialität: Wienernussgipfel

Mechanische Werkstätte
H. LINIGER
(Mechanic)
Apparatebau Reparaturen
ZIELWEG 9

BERNE
(Continued)

BERGER - STALDER
Au Départ
Bern, Spitalgasse 33
The House for fine leather Goods and Travelling Requisites.
Repairs

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Buchler
GEGR. 1871 SCHWEIZ
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family

Dainty Fancy Work
Speciality Tapestry
M. SÄGESSER
Kornhausplatz 7
Feine Handarbeiten

BIEL

The Quality House
LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
Mass Atelier
High Quality, moderately priced.

MODES ANNELISE
Centralplatz 51, *First Floor*
Tel. 43.09

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Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

FELIX BADEL & CIE S. A.
ELECTRICITÉ
4 PLACE DU MOLARD

QUALITY GROCERIES and DRUG STORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A
Rue de Rive 8

LAUSANNE

LAUSANNE
8 Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear; Novelties
Specialities

Maison Fondée en 1870
Paillettaz S.A.
DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT
Confections pour Dames, Robes, Manteaux, Costumes, Blouses Articles tricotés, Bas.
AUX GALERIES HALDIMAND
E. Gutherz-Herzog
13 Rue Haldimand Tel. 24.968

FLOWERS-PLANTS
R. Biolley
4 Rue Pépinet. Tel. 22.381

KRÜGER
MAITRE EBENISTE
Cabinet Maker
Rue de Genève 70 Tel. 28.750

HABERDASHERY-HOSIERY
A LA MERCIERE
Melle. Estopey. 13 Montée St.-Laurent
Knitted Pullovers of every kind; wool, cotton and silk; Underwear and Babies' Knitted Garments.

SPEICHER

C. WEHRLI
BAKERY and RESTAURANT
z. Harmonie (b. d. Kirche)
Speciality: Gefüllte Biber

ST. GALLEN

MÉNAGÈRE A. G.
Neugasse 49. Tel. 2369
Glass Porcelain Crystal

FRIDERICH & WAPPLER
MULTERGASSE 10
Mercerie
Silks and Velvets
Ladies' Underwear

Spezial-Schuhhaus
Lüthi
MUEGASSE 7
ST. GALLEN
Tel. 37.69

UMBRELLAS
Herren & Damenschirme
E. SCHÖNENBERGER
Bleichestr. 3

ROBERT BILL
Tel. 686
Metzgerei z. Sternacker
Best Quality Meat, Sausages

EMIL KRÜSI
Langgasse 6
Complete Suites, Occasional Furniture, Wolldecken, Linoleum, Teppiche,

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN
(Continued)

PERSIAN CARPETS
nur absolut einwandfreie Stücke mit 5% Kassa Skonto,
TEPPICHHAUS
E. Kretz
FONDÉE 1917 ST GALLEN

BEST QUALITY
SHOES
SNOWBOOTS
Schuhhaus Schneider & Co.
Goliatgasse 5 Established 1832

Say It With Flowers
G. PANELLA'S
FAVOURITE FLOWER SHOP
Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 2 Tel. 2887

TOYS
H. ZOLLIKOFER
z. Scheggen Marktgasse 19

STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Stationery and Bookshop
TSCHAGGELAR

ZURICH

Grands Magasins
JELMOLI, S. A.
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Modes Lydia
Zürich Fraumünsterstrasse 4 Tel. 27.562
New Model Hats from Paris and of own Creation.

MAISON BRESIL
L. Bosshard Usteristrasse 9
Colonial Quality Products
CHOCOLATES, BISCUITS
Specialty Coffee without caffein.

Rich. Buck, Zürich 5
Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon
Heinrichstr. 88, Tel. 36.428
Hairdressers

KLARA MUELLER
MERCERIE
Kreuzplatz 20 Zürich 7
Wool for every need, thread, hosiery Gloves, novelties, ties.
Large assortment of baby articles
GIVE FLOWERS and you give joy.
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Rämistrasse 3
SELECT CHOICE

Parfumerie Schindler
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first class makes
Everything for Beauty Culture.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First-Class Hairdresser

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS
Stockists of
"The Better Kind of Ladies' Wear"
Something New Each Weekly Mail from the European Fashion Centres
Middlemosts for Good Clothes
76 ST. GEORGE'S STREET

AITWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown Camps Bay
AITWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone 2-5164, Cape Town. Box 868

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades to Measure.
26 CHURCH STREET Tel. 2-3577

DURBAN

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
Durban & District
Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE STREET Phone Cen. 3055

Kilburn & White
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs Speciality.
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

Anstey's
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE—Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. 380 West St.; telephone 3325.

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

The Estcourt Butchery
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
Stall 12, Borough Market. Phone 828.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co., Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 central

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books Phone 127, 341 West Street.

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 2017 255 Stamford Hill Road

MAISON VOGLER
Ladies' Hairdressing, Beauty and Perfume Saloon.
362 West Street Hannah Court
Durban Eloff Street
Phone 211 Johannesburg. Phone 5767

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3305

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

FARMERS'
FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8-10 Brook Street Phone 1121

FLOWERS
Cut Fresh Daily:
BOUQUETS—PRESENTATION BASKETS A SPECIALTY
FLORETTE
340 West Street Phone 3384

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
W. W. STEVENS
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Ground Floor) West Street. Telephone 2180.
Expert in Permanent Waving from 30/-

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
NATAL
and 3 Anglo-African House Smith Street DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to:
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE Ltd.
Our Prices are Bazaar Prices.
472 West Street Phone 68

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Highest Standard in quality and cleanliness.
Cakes, Pastries, Teas, Lunches and Dinners
37 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
96 PRITCHARD ST.

"Fanny"

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 PLEIN ST. COR. WANDERERS ST
FOR MILK and CREAM
branch at
Bedford and Yeoville Dairy
Bedford Rd., Yeoville

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound "Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Graniolithic, Paint, etc
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
131 ANDERSON ST Phone Cent 7

Virginia Milk Farm
For Better Milk
S. DYER
P. O. Turffontein Phone 32 1959

A HOME for friends who are needing one at Mrs. C. M. Theron's "Woodlands."
24 Junction Ave., Parktown
Terms moderate Phone 44-3614

DORIN
French Milliners
Phone Cent. 56 100 Eloff Street
You will find the finest selection of freshly made Cakes, Biscuits and Sweets for ALL Occasions at
Bidens Candy Kitchen Ltd
106 ELOFF STREET

ADIE AND CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

IRELANDS
Ireland & Co. Ltd. P. O. Box 152
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
To All the Family

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: P. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and L. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

"THE RETREAT"
A place for quiet, rest and study
10 miles from Johannesburg
Mrs. V. Z. Harman Phone 9 Edenvale
P. O. Edenvale, Tvl.

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

READ MORE BOOKS
TARBOTON & BRIDGETT
Specialists in Legal Stationery
Printers and Booksellers
227 Church St. Ph. 3189

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR:
EUZOL Floor Polish, Cloudy Ammonia, Salad and Cooking Oil, Sheep Dip, Sheep Marking Oil, Motor Car Polish.
Made in Durban
Manufacturer's Agent:
W. Batting Box 2378. Dbn.

FOR GIFTS
FORSYTH & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
JEWELLERS
167 Church Street Phone 3363

PIETERMARITZBURG

COLUMBIA RECORDS
SOWDENS
RADIO DEPT.
CROSLEY RADIOS
CROSLEY REGRIGERATORS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 3192

VEREENIGING

Bovey Court Residential Home
Terms per day, week, or month on application.
Under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. CONEY. Phone 00196
Smuts or Livingston Avenue

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

FLOWERS
For Remembrance
DEANS
FLORAL ARTISTS
Californian Florists and Seedsmen
289 George St. (Opp. Supreme Court)
Phone B6133

While U Wait
Rapid Shoe Repairing Co.
270 GEORGE STREET, CITY
(Next door to Tritton's)
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Private waiting parlors.

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE STREET, BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for
Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

Be Smart—yet comfortable—
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right." Every pair of men's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. MORRIS SHOE STORE
222 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE

M. G. ROSE
Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
GEORGE ST. (next Trittons)
WICKHAM S. VALLEY (nr. Foy and Gibons)
BRISBANE
Phones: City B8674 Nursery M6427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

WALLACE BISHOP
RELIABLE *Loyal* WATCHES
No repair costs with Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
ALBERT SQUARE & VALLEY CORNER BRISBANE

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q)
ODOURLESS Dry Cleaners, Dyers and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving depots, Adelaide Street (Opp. Finney's) Queen Street (Old Town Hall) Valley (Crease's Corner) Phone B-2608
M 3233

ALEXIA DRAKE, B.A., L.T.C.L.
Speech Training, Verse Speaking and Dramatic Art
Private Studio—25 Camden St., Albion Heights. *City Studio*—Third Floor, Heindorff House, Queen St., BRISBANE.

G. & B. Brandon
Brisbane's High-Class Boot Repairers
Give satisfaction to every customer.
Same day service.
68 Elizabeth St., Next Johnson's Sports Depot. Queen St. 201 (opp. State Insurance Bldg.) Adelaide St. Phone B5457

Madame Marie Navarre
Specialist in Pure Cosmetics Special Foundation Cream
SKIN VARNISH SUN JOY
for holiday makers and surfers at McWhirters Ltd. The Valley

INSURANCE
Fire Marine Accident
BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Equitable Life Bldg., Queens St. Brisbane
A. Frank Isley Herbert Burnie
Director *Branch Manager*

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

Expert Hair & Beauty Attention Is Assured Monitor Readers at
Floor 8 Nicholas Bldgs. 37 Swanston Street Melbourne F.2794
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE

CORSETS
Mrs. Lottie Martin

EXPERT
Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure
LINGERIE
Miss D. Williams
WILMAR SALON
294 Lt. Collins St.
MELBOURNE
Tel. Central 3218

●YOUR WATCH●
Why not take it to the man who does the job?
McEwan House
343 LITTLE COLLINS ST.
PHONE F 4891
→J. LOWY
WATCH REPAIR SPECIALIST

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

MANTON'S
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
COATS
FROCKS
KNITWEAR
UNDERWEAR
MANCHESTER
WOOLLENS
SILKS
HOSIERY
GLOVES
LACES
USE OUR LAY-BY
BRING YOUR CASH ORDERS
MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS PTY. LTD.
BOURKE STREET MELBOURNE

BALL & WELCH LTD.
THE RECOGNISED DEPARTMENTAL STORE FOR GOOD CHRISTMAS SHOPPING!

POTTER & MOORES
MITCHAM LAVENDER
A Charming Gift!
To be presented with any of these beautiful Toilet Goods would be pleasing indeed!
Select from: Lavender Water, Face and Talcum Powder, Bath Perfume, Purple Lilac Perfume and Talc, etc.
180-192 FLINDERS ST MELBOURNE
Also Entrance Flinders Lane

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE C1.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions

INCLEY
Our Managing Director Has Returned From London and Europe With the Latest Models in
GOWNS, HATS
WRAPS
SPORTSWEAR
PHONE C 8166
183-187 COLLINS ST

CAFE
The Wentworth
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5960
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for Teas, Dinners and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9.30

YOUR HAIR
is so important!
Let Me Help You
Miss Fegent
THE WALDORF,
CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street, Melbourne Tel. C. 3061

GILL & SEARLE Pty. Ltd.
73 Elizabeth St. Melbourne
Nursery X 4310 Shop F 3645
SEEDS and PLANTS
Everything for the Farm, Garden, Orchard

"Ronald's" for Flowers
CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
229 Collins Street, next to Age Office

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
483 Collins St. Melbourne C 1. Cent. 9692
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'ray 549

Woman's World
6p
Recipes Fashions Articles Stories
The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
Monthly 358 COLLINS ST.

SPEED'S SHOE STORES Pty. Ltd.
159 Chapel St., Windsor, and 248 Carlisle St., Balaclava
WIN. 1537
Our Speciality: "Valencia" and "Bedgood's"
Matron's Comfort Shoes, at 2 to 8½. Dunlop-Perdriau Rubber Footwear

DRESSMAKING
For Exclusive But Inexpensive Dressing
MISS M. CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH ROAD, CAULFIELD
10/- Day and Fares Tel. L. 2976

MAY BARNETT
(Late of Ball & Welch Ltd)
Gloves Hosiery
Lingerie Handkerchiefs
THE ARCADE,
MANCHESTER UNITY BUILDING
COLLINS STREET, C1

TYPISTE
and Stenographer
Miss D. L. Isaacs
DUPLICATING
Secretarial Service
Royal Exchange Bldg., 40 Queen St.
CENT. 9136 MELBOURNE

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CRAIG'S
... where the Quality shop
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY. LTD.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.1.

Oscar Binder
most cordially invites you to his EXHIBITION, December 15 to 22, at the
ATHENÆUM HALL
188 Collins Street
MELBOURNE
Etchings, Pencil and Water Color Sketches, etc., of Australian Scenes and Characters, for Christmas Gifts.
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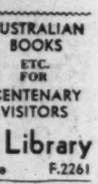

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SYDNEY (Continued)

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SYDNEY (Continued)

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Daily Features

Yucca Jim

Give an' Take

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THE whole United States was the size of Rhode Island an' the entire population was engaged in growin' beans, why I reckon the readjustment of the tariff an' the solution of some other problems of the country might be some simplified. This here is a big country an' the interests of the people is varied. That which puts the fat on one section's ribs makes short grazin' for another. We got to look at things a little broader an' sort of give an' take.—*Yucca Jim.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adamic—*A-dam'-ik* (first *a* as in sofa, second as in ham, *i* short).

Alias—*A'-lih-as* (first *a* long, second clipped-short, *i* short).

Almanac—*Aul'-ma-nak* (*au* as in haul, first *a* as in sofa, second short).

Apocalypse — *A-pok'-a-lips* (each *a* as in sofa, *o* and *i* short).

Apostle—*A-pos'-'l* (*a* as in sofa, *o* short); not *-tl.*

Cursed (Gen. 3:14, 17)—The publishers of Webster's have confirmed our analysis of the word in these citations as a participial adjective, and pronounced as two syllables, *kur'-sed* (*u* as in urn, *e* short).

History—*Hiss'-to-ry* (short *i*, long *o*); not *hiz'-ter-y.*

Magnetism — *Mag'-neh-tizm* (vowels short).

Metaphor — *Met'-a-fer* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *a* as in sofa).

Nostrils — *Nos'-trilz* (vowels short); not *naus-.*

Scientifically — End it *-kally*, not *-kly.* When a person stops to think what this word means he will not slight it.

Seditions — The *e* is as in create, *se-dish'-unz* (*i* short, *u* clipped-short).

Sepulchre — *Sep'-ul-ker* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *u* clipped-short); avoid *sep'-lih-ker.*

Species—There is a growing tendency to pronounce the word in the singular as *spe'-shiz* (long *e*, short *i*), and the plural as *spe'-sheez.*

Subtil, subtle—Although the preference for the first continues to be *sub'-til*, it is to be recommended that the difference between the two words be not emphasized when they are found close together and used in the same sense. Sticklers for "Webster's first choice" can keep the faith without overdoing things.

Variance—*Var'-ih-anse* (first *a* as in fare, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short). Note that the word is not divided var-i-ance, not va-ri-ance.

"Verily, verily"—This word, repeated, indicates a double measure of earnestness and conviction, and should not be tossed off as "twinkle, twinkle."

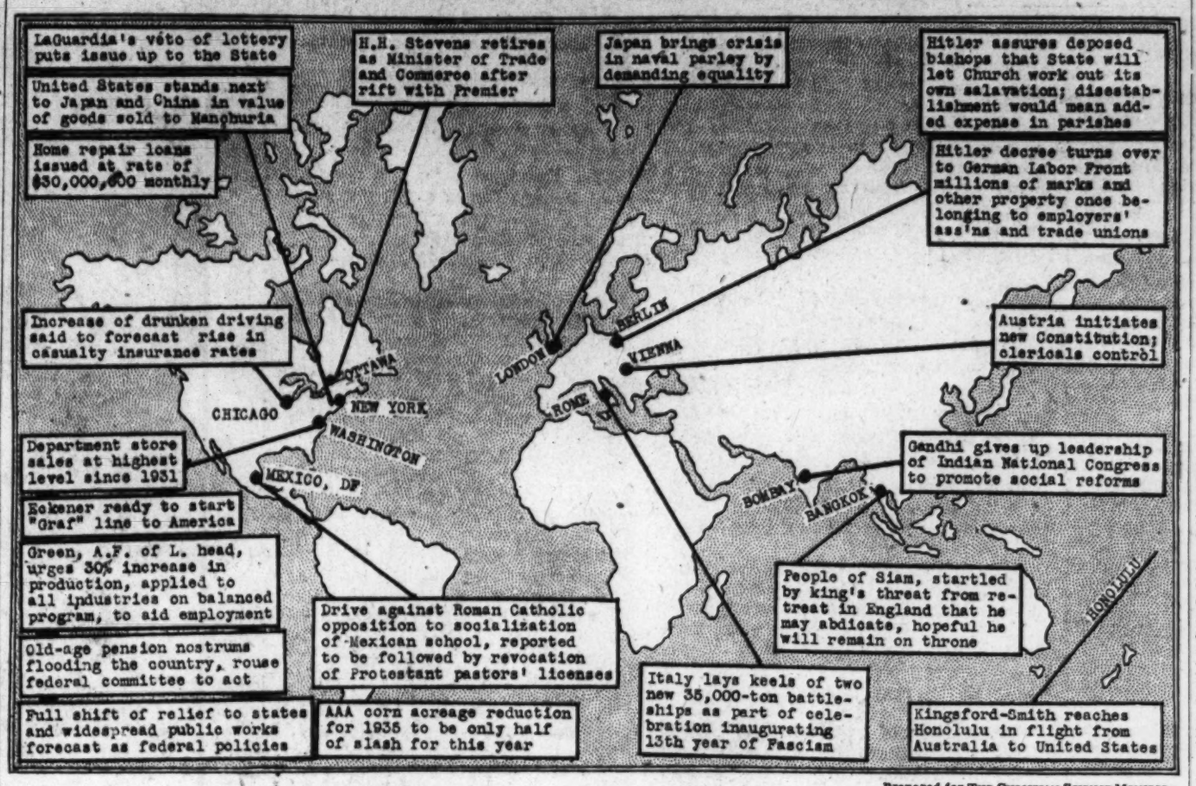
Watered — *Wau'-terd* (*au* as in haul, *e* as in maker).

Worth Knowing

"DAN TO BEERSHEBA" WAS THE PHRASE USED IN OLDEN DAYS TO INDICATE THE EXTENT OF PALESTINE. PALESTINE IS SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN MASSACHUSETTS!
DAN
150 MILES
BEERSHEBA

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

World News of the Week at a Glance


LaGuardia's veto of lottery puts issue up to the State
United States stands next to Japan and China in value of goods sold to Manchuria
Home repair loans issued at rate of $30,000,000 monthly
H.H. Stevens retires as Minister of Trade and Commerce after rift with Premier
Japan brings crisis in naval parley by demanding equality
Hitler assures deposed bishops that State will let Church work out its own salavation; disestablishment would mean added expense in parishes
Hitler decree turns over to German Labor Front millions of marks and other property once belonging to employers' ass'ns and trade unions
Increase of drunken driving said to forecast rise in casualty insurance rates
Austria initiates new Constitution; clericals control
Department store sales at highest level since 1931
Eckener ready to start "Graf" line to America
Green, A.F. of L. head, urges 30% increase in production, applied to all industries on balanced program, to aid employment
Old-age pension nostrums flooding the country, rouse federal committee to act
Full shift of relief to states and widespread public works forecast as federal policies
Drive against Roman Catholic opposition to socialization of Mexican school, reported to be followed by revocation of Protestant pastors' licenses
AAA corn acreage reduction for 1935 to be only half of slash for this year
Italy lays keels of two new 35,000-ton battleships as part of celebration inaugurating 13th year of Fascism
Gandhi gives up leadership of Indian National Congress to promote social reforms
People of Siam, startled by king's threat from retreat in England that he may abdicate, hopeful he will remain on throne
Kingsford-Smith reaches Honolulu in flight from Australia to United States
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO, DF
OTTAWA
LONDON
BERLIN
VIENNA
ROME
BOMBAY
BANGKOK
HONOLULU

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Judas, Surnamed Barsabas

THIS Judas Barsabas should not be confused with Judas Iscariot, Judas, the brother of James (Luke 6:16), Judas of Galilee (Acts 5:37), or with several other personages of the same name mentioned in the Bible.

Judas Barsabas was one of those selected by the church at Jerusalem to convey to the Gentile Christians of Antioch, Syria and Cilicia the decision of "the apostles and elders, with the whole church" (Acts 15:22) with regard to the relation between those Gentile Christians and the law of Moses. Moreover, Judas and his fellow emissary Silas, were empowered to explain the situation by word of mouth (15:27); while their importance is further evidenced by the fact that both are described as "prophets," who were able to "exhort," and "confirm" those whom they visited (vs. 32), and are said to have been "chief men among the brethren" (15:22).

After he had successfully carried out his mission, Judas appears to have returned to Jerusalem (15:33).

Remember?

When on hot days, visitors to the farm were served a bowl of sour milk, brought up from the cool cellar, the flavoring being bread crumbs, cinnamon or nutmeg, and sugar? (George H. T., Racine, Wis.)

When we went out in the moonlight to the sweet turnip patch, and sat on the rail fence eating turnips and salt, to the tune of the whippoorwill's song? (Mrs. Inez H. D., Los Angeles.)

When the guest slept in a heavy piece of furniture known as a folding bed, which let down from the top and was anything but secure? (Garnet A., Los Angeles.)

When we were given a hot baked potato to hold in our mittened hands on the way to school on wintry mornings? (Mrs. Kate W. A., Willimantic, Conn.)

When men carried six-ounce watches that were wound with a key? (F. B. E., Chattanooga, Tenn.)

When a farm laborer went to the fair on Quarter Day in the north of England and stood with a straw in his mouth to show he was for hire? (Edith M. J., Croydon, Eng.)

(The volume of contributions to this feature makes individual acknowledgments impossible; but selections from the lists will be made from time to time.—Ed.)

Today's Limerick

A little French boy in Marseille
Watched stevedores wheeling aweille
The cargoes of ships,
That lay in their slips,
And vowed he would travel some deille.

Quotation for Today

WHEN a bit of sunshine hits ye,
After passing of a cloud;
When a fit of laughter gits ye
And yer spine is feelin' proud;
Don't forget to up and fling it
At a soul that's feelin' blue,
For the minute that ye sling it,
It's a boomerang to you.
—CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD

In Lighter Vein

"George, she wants YOU!" —Bystander

Make Their Own

"Grocery butter is so unsatisfactory, dear," said Mrs. Newlywed, "I've decided today that we will make our own."

"Oh, did you?" said her husband. "Yes; I bought a churn and ordered buttermilk to be left here regularly."

And Accuracy

Business College Head: "In teaching shorthand and typewriting we are strong for accuracy."

Inquirer: "And how are you for speed?"

College Head: "Well, out of last year's class, six married their employers within six months." — *Milwaukee Eagle.*

In the Old Days

Timothy Hay: "Yes, I've seen a few bad crop years in my time, too. One year our string beans were so poor the crop didn't even pay for the strings."

Al Falfa: "That's nothing, Tim. In '94 our corn crop was so bad that my dad, who had a very poor appetite, ate 14 acres of corn at a single meal."—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

His Chaps

Cowboy: "Did you see anything of my chaps around here?"

New Wife (from the city): "No, Spike, I didn't. All I saw was a pair of old, fuzzy pants; but they didn't have any seat in them, so I stuck them in the stove."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Flower Containers

IN ALMOST every town, garden clubs are sponsoring prize contests for cleverly arranged bouquets. The container, of course, plays an important part in the judge's decision. One girl, with an artistic bent, hunted through the kitchen-furnishing departments and 10-cent stores for odd receptacles, and painted them in soft colors. Many she soldered with an inside container either raised or flush with the dish, according to her idea of flower arrangement.

When she showed her clever wares to the members of the various garden clubs she sold out at once. She is keeping on at this clever art, adding wire scrolls to some baskets to hold "frogs" for the bottom of the container that will produce the effect wanted.

Things of Beauty

Readers are invited to send into this department jottings of beautiful or colorful impressions.

Uplifting words of Scripture with appropriate music.
—*S. L. C., Chicago*

Sunlight through yellow nasturtiums in a window.

A black and yellow bee in the heart of a lavender gladiolus.

Sunlight through a glass of grape jelly.

Scarlet creeper on a gray rock.
—*Mrs. Ethel G. A., Providence, R. I.*

A wee child by your side looking trustfully up.

Wind blowing through maple trees just freshly leafed.
—*Kathryn D., Portland, Ore.*

The rosy-pink cherry blossoms against a fairy-blue sky when it is springtime in Washington.

A white moon hanging from a palm branch at Palm Beach.
—*Laura E. M., Atlantic City*

Sweet peas in a silver vase against a jade-green wall.

Fresh-cut grass, dewy and sparkling, emerald in the morning sun.

Fresh-laundered linens, sun-whitened and wind-sweetened.

Hot soapsuds, iridescent, in a white enameled pan.
—*Mrs. Margaret F. J., Bay St. Louis, Mo.*

A dew-pearled spider's web bathed in sunshine.

A fisherman's dory crossing the calm, flowing, early-morning path of the sun.

White clouds, blue sky, and a spruce tree, reflected in a full rain barrel, on the edge of which is a chickadee drinking.

Islands.

Frost.
—*Mrs. Gertrude L. H., Stonington, Maine*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Better Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

FOR many weeks, residents had been troubled at finding each morning that their garbage cans had been upset, the covers removed, and paper and refuse strewn over the gardens.

Some families suggested taking drastic steps to rid the neighborhood of the dog causing this nuisance; but one householder experimented with a plan of her own. She had had considerable experience with animals and loved them. Each evening she placed scraps of meat and other food at the end of the garden near the cans. Her next-door neighbor gladly did the same; and although many months have now passed, there has been no repetition of the trouble.

There is also the happy feeling that the hungry animal is being fed from day to day.

For the Scrapbook

Plain Talk

Your education is no more than a chest of tools—only through use does it possess value.

Whoever made this world must have held man in high esteem that such a banquet was spread ready for his coming.

Instead of one generation going over the ground that has been traversed again and again by former observers, books bring the whole generation up to the point where the wisest man has left off.

It's best not to tell all you know, but it's well to know all you tell.

One reason why so many people never "get anywhere" is that they never find out exactly where they want to go.

Misuse and disuse are common divisors that yield a diminishing quotient.

The whale gets into trouble only when he begins to blow.

Daily Anecdote

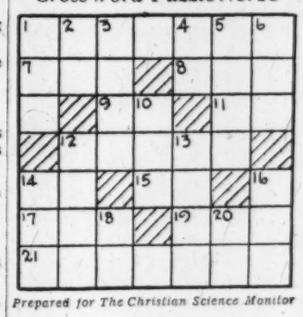
Spare-Time Observer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL, whose chief fame rests upon his astronomical works, was a musician of more than average ability. At the age of 14 he joined the Hanoverian Guards in Germany, his native country, as an oboist. Five years later he deserted and went to England.

It was many years before he devoted his whole time to astronomy. It is told of him that, at a benefit concert he gave, he had his telescope set up at a window, and made observations between the acts.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 18



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

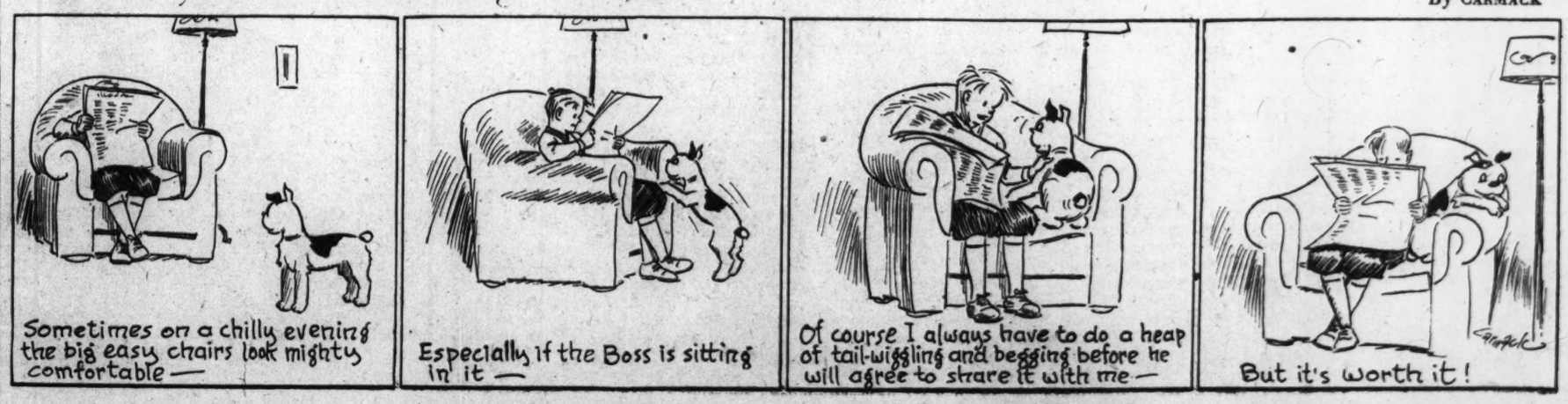
1—Inactive
7—Strong resentment
8—Bind
9—Sloth
11—Musical note
12—Reproductive body
14—Leave
15—Negation
17—Bird
19—Former French coin
21—Earthy

Down

1—Excavate
2—Conjunction
3—Harvest
4—By
5—River in Africa
6—Beverage
10—Electrified particle
12—A portion
13—Flower
14—Obtain
16—Hint
18—City of Chaldea
20—Preposition

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—The Cozy Corner

By CARMACK


Sometimes on a chilly evening the big easy chairs look mighty comfortable—
Especially if the Boss is sitting in it—
Of course I always have to do a heap of tail-wiggling and begging before he will agree to share it with me—
But it's worth it!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1934 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Individualism in Action

NOT only cheering but wholesomely corrective are Henry Ford's remarks about the late but unlamented depression. He declares that hard times are over for his business, backs his words with plans for spending half a billion dollars to make 1,000,000 cars next year, and mixes in a much-needed suggestion that American industry should "forget the alphabet schemes" and get down to work.

While it may be far harder for many business men less fortunately placed to forget the increased part government is playing in their operations, the business community as a whole would do well to stop looking so much to Washington either as the destroyer or the savior of their enterprises. Politicians, especially at election time, are very good at leading business men to think that only by the triumph of a certain party or the election of a particular candidate will the foundations of the Republic stand. Yet we all know that in the United States the major parties are not divided on fundamental lines and that great economic and social forces determine the nation's course and usually bend parties and personalities to their ends.

No one should decry a proper interest in government. But when business men become agitators—and they have recently shown themselves most inadept at agitation—they make two mistakes. They tend to seek special favors from government which may be contrary to the general welfare. And they lose sight of opportunities to help themselves. Lately we have heard shouts of "regimentation" from men who could have done more by calmly and firmly maintaining their rights and proving the value of individualism by applying ingenuity and initiative to their own business.

On the other hand, there have been shrewd, enterprising men, without ambitions to be amateur politicians or half-baked economists, who have stuck to their knitting. Recognizing that improved methods of production or distribution, new devices or better service were the soundest bases for economic revival, both for themselves and the nation, they have gone ahead and laid those foundations.

Digging right in to improve their own efficiency and service to society, they have won a confidence not dependent on federal favors or political policy. With rugged readiness to take their chances in a fair field, they have bothered little about stock market jitters, NRA regimentation, White House "dictatorship," red revolution, Fascism, "rubber dollars" or excuses for inaction.

Granted that the Roosevelt Administration has too often encouraged business men to depend on Washington instead of themselves. Granted that the quick shifts of experimenting have been unsettling, and the frequent production of "white rabbits" diverting, there is plenty of indication now that the Government has seen some light and is ready to go some way in letting business work out its own salvation. The President has specifically stated his reliance on the "profit system."

Many a business has been increasing its profits right through the depression. All around us enterprise, ingenuity, courage and hard work are rendering better service to the community and inevitably winning the reward. New businesses are springing up; better methods, machines, and men are building toward new heights. Individualism is proving itself not in agitation but in action. Mr. Ford, and thousands of other less conspicuous but equally self-reliant American business men, are demonstrating that after all politics is only a side show, which can neither block nor open the road to recovery.

A Bulky Steering Committee

COÖRDINATION plainly is the objective sought in President Roosevelt's executive order abolishing the Executive Council and establishing a new and expanded National Emergency Council. Yet the size of the new committee—thirty-four members—makes it hardly an organ for rapid-fire decision and action.

Coördination of the many New Deal activities is certainly necessary and it may be attained to some increasing degree by this device. The indications are that the council will usher in no era of oversized cabinet meetings but will constitute rather a circle within which the versatile Donald R. Richberg, executive director, is to circulate and try to keep programs more or less consistent.

All this gives rise, in certain daily newspapers, to renewed picturings of Mr. Richberg as a sort of lieutenant-dictator to President Roosevelt, lording it over cabinet officers and various special administrators for which the Administration has become noted. But that is a strange interpretation of a function which after all has existed in some form ever since Mr. Roosevelt upon his inauguration brought Frank C. Walker to the capital.

It is stranger still to assume that a liaison officer must be a generalissimo because he carries orders from the high command to the field generals or facilitates contacts between the corps commanders. Mr. Richberg unquestionably carries much weight in Administration councils, but it would be an innovation indeed to see the able German-Scot labor lawyer from Chicago riding down a cabinet member on his own responsibility.

Any move toward better harmonizing the activities of the many recovery and reform agencies and obtaining fuller cooperation among them is obviously in the direction of better administration. To reach a really desirable state of affairs in this regard is probably not alone a matter of coördination but also of simplification.

Massachusetts and the League

MASSACHUSETTS voters will have opportunity on Tuesday to voice their attitude toward United States membership in the League of Nations, "with the explanatory reservation that the United States shall not engage in war with any nation except by vote of Congress as provided in the United States Constitution, and such other reservations as they deem wise?"

As far as is known, nowhere else in the United States will this question come before the voters. In fact, Massachusetts is unique in its Public Policy law, which provides that, upon application of voters under certain conditions, questions of public policy may be placed upon the official ballot.

The number of voters in the United States who believe that it is to their country's advantage to join the League include many of those who will go to the polls this year for the first time. Many of these young men and women see in the League something that their elders have not perceived. They recognize its failures, are encouraged by its accomplishments, are hopeful of its future.

Spontaneous and hearty action on the part of hundreds of citizens, in securing the required number of signatures to applications and then in giving wide distribution to factual material on the League, to insure an intelligent vote, refutes the assertion, sometimes heard in New England, that the League is a dead issue. If a heavy "Yes" vote on this question be cast on November 6, it may inspire the internationally-minded in other states to follow Massachusetts' lead and enact measures similar to the Public Policy law.

Home-Run Diplomacy

EAST is east and west is west. But when Kipling drew his further famous conclusion he was reckoning without "Babe" Ruth. The American Leaguers who are now in Tokyo to play against Japanese baseball teams have been receiving a welcome reminiscent of that which New York gave to Lindbergh. And in some other ways, the meeting of East and West on the "diamond" recalls the famous aviator's past contributions to international good will.

As when Lindbergh, with Dwight Morrow's sponsorship, flew to Mexico, the United States is dealing with delicate international problems. As in 1927 the need was for better understanding on both sides of the Rio Grande, today it is for fair adjustments in Far Eastern relations. Of course the questions involved will not be thrashed out with baseball bats, or argued through to agreement with "strikes" and "balls," or settled on the ball-park score-boards. But it has already been found that mixing a little popular pleasure with diplomatic business is less dangerous than a certain old proverb would indicate.

Tokyo's interest in the American-Japanese games is the unfeigned interest that one baseball-playing nationality must have in another. A stadium of 60,000 seats is to be used for the games, and reserved seats have been sold out three weeks in advance. And when "the Babe smacks the pill over the fence" he will be doing something that, for all of its being 100 per cent American, will not seem in the least un-Japanese.

Admirals may argue over navies. Diplomats may talk about oil—and, as latest reports from Manchukuo show—about automobiles. Jingoes may talk war. But it seems plain that meanwhile thousands, or hundreds of thousands, of the Japanese and American people will be talking about something else. Most likely, if one may judge by World Series ball fans, it will be about what's wrong with the umpire. Which ought to be as good a way of letting off international steam as allowing it to escape in the form of diplomatic fogs.

A Question of Cheek

ACCORDING to the Pravda, one of Moscow's leading newspapers, the process of using a Russian razor is comparable to that of being shaved with a carving knife in honor of Neptune when one crosses the equator on an Australian passenger steamer.

There are three reasons, the Pravda remarks with a twinkle, why Russians do not shave. They are (1) laziness, (2) the pride that apes hirsute humility, and (3) the bluntness of the Russian razor.

In a country where all newspapers are censored it is perhaps fortunate for the Pravda that Soviet factories at present are more concerned with the making of traction engines than with the turning out of instruments of toilet. Otherwise disparaging pleasantries on Soviet razors might conceivably be banned as touching too closely not only upon chins but also upon what British schoolboys impertinently call "cheek."

Ice Conquerors

Book of the Day

THE machine age has proved its value in the conquest of the ice age. But human fortitude is still the dominant factor in wresting the remaining secrets locked in polar ice. Inspiring proof is presented in F. Spencer Chapman's story of the British Arctic Air-Route Expedition (NORTHERN LIGHTS. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50).

This is the official account of Henry G. ("Gino") Watkins's Greenland expedition. Its principal mission was to survey the possibility of a transatlantic air route by way of subarctic landing points. Of hardly less importance were its meteorological observations and coastal surveys.

The most astonishing thing revealed in this book is the youthfulness and inexperience of the Greenland expedition's personnel. Watkins, who has since perished in Greenland, was only 23 years old. The majority had never seen a dog team. Some joined the expedition fresh from the halls of Cambridge. Photographs reveal a group having more the appearance of an alert young Rugby team than a company of arctic explorers.

All that they suffered through inexperience and uncertainty, they bore without flinching. There is no doubt that this handicap was largely offset by their enthusiasm, courage and persistence.

The author was ornithologist, ski-leader and assistant surveyor. Most of the story he wrote himself with Watkins's approval. Some chapters are contributed by leaders of field parties.

A group headed by J. M. Scott traversed the ice sheet from their winter base at Angmagsalik on the east coast to Ivigtut on the southwest coast. Watkins led a southern journey that was forced back by weather and fatigue after a march of ninety-five miles. The author and J. R. Rymill sledged across the ice cap to Holsteinborg. A. Stephenson led an assault on Mt. Forel, reaching an altitude of 11,000 feet, the highest ever attained in the arctic.

The greatest interest centers in the Ice Cap Station, a meteorological observatory 8200 feet above sea level. The most grueling undertaking of all was the two-months sledge journey of a relief party. This is narrated directly from Mr. Chapman's log. It is a tale of anxiety, toil and privation.

Mr. Courtauld's five months of isolation on the Ice Cap Station, during the latter part of which he was literally buried alive, in many ways is the most arresting experience of all. One chapter contains his vivid recollections of that thrilling hibernation.

It was a well-planned party, perfectly equipped with planes, dogs, wireless, boats, cameras and scientific instruments. Individually and collectively its members upheld the splendid traditions of their gallant countrymen who have preceded them in polar regions.

HARLAN TROTT

Won't Statesmanship Stop This?

Kilts Travels by Night

KILTS was leaving Paris. Interest pricking his ears, forepaws on the taxi's window ledge, he watched their progress down the Champs Elysées.

Nose tilted, Kilts read the smells coming so quickly on the night air. They had an international quality about them that required no language for understanding. Kilts was proving to be only a half-hearted linguist. Fairly quick in response to words like, *"Allons," "Vite," "Donnez-moi votre patte,"* provided the master showed him their meaning, he still maintained a remoteness to the new tongue.

Myriad lights on wet pavements made the Place de la Concorde a sea of shining splendor through which the taxi went with its burden of a man and a dog and several pieces of luggage marked conspicuously "Switzerland."

* * *

At the station, Kilts followed his master down the platform, dodging news vendors and refreshment carts as best he could. There was no question this time as to where Kilts would ride. It was night, the middle of the week, the trains were not crowded and there was a compartment to be had to themselves.

Opening their window, the master leaned out and over a space of a few moments made several purchases from the vendors along the platform. A pillow in a clean white cover was rented for the night, then a bottle of water was taken in. *"Une tasse?"* came the query. *"Non, deux, s'il vous plait,"* replied the master, receiving two cups while the lad said apologetically he had thought the gentleman was traveling alone. Some fruit and magazines were acquired, then the call *"En voiture!"* resounded along the platform. People waved from the windows, people waved from the platform, and slowly the train moved away on its night journey to Switzerland.

* * *

Where Kilts would settle was a question, the small floor space was traversed by a heater which, though pleasant on the soles of shoes, was far from comforting for the pads of a dog's feet. The master stretched himself out on one seat—filling it as to length and more than filling it as to width, and Kilts settled on the other, but not to remain there long—for the motion of the train was such that even Kilts could not brace himself against it. The master saw the predicament and snapped his fingers. In a bound Kilts bridged the floor space between the two seats and with ready adaptability settled himself in a space of a few square inches—less padded seat than trousered leg. It was tight, the squeeze, but it was entirely satisfying to Kilts.

The train jolted to a stop, jerked into a start, raced through the country. The master turned the pages of a book and Kilts, still as in sleep but eyes and ears alert as on a chase, turned the pages of memory. In doubt, at first, as to this next move, he went back to other moves, helped by the scent of the trousers under his nose and the grain of the brogues his paws rested on; by these he remembered that the moves he had made with his master had always been happy.

The guard announced himself with a gentle rap, then thrust his head in the door, *"Les billets, messieurs,"* he said, smiling.

The master held out two tickets which were duly scrutinized and accounted for. Kilts, diverted by the intrusion, fixed his eyes on the guard, until the door closed. The master reached for the bottle of water, uncapped it and poured out first a cup for Kilts, then one for himself. Kilts lapped as best he could, looking up gratefully when finished, then the light was put out and the train roared on through the night. The master slept lightly while Kilts stared out the window.

* * *

An hour before dawn they arrived at the border and the master was requested to alight to observe the formalities. Luggage was examined, Kilts' history was given to a uniformed gentleman who wrote it all down, a small sum was paid which would be redeemable on Kilts' departure from Switzerland, and then they were back on the train.

Two hours more fled as they roared through tunnels, across wooded valleys and up mountainous passes. And then they arrived. The sun was streaking the distant peaks with lines of light, the blue waters of the lake reflected every tuft of morning cloud. The streets of the town had just been washed.

Breakfast was a wholesome affair to man and dog and so was the walk that followed in the park by the lake. *"Pensez aux oiseaux"* said the tiny bluebird houses set amid the shrubbery, and the master crumbled into one a breakfast roll he had pocketed for Kilts. A country that reminded people to think of the birds could not help but think of dogs feelingly. Kilts, in a moment of abandon, danced about the master—the feel of mountains, the lap of water, the freshness of the air were all tingling within him. They had come to a good land.

ELIZABETH YATES

North . . South . . East . . West

Sharing a Heritage

By Frank L. Perrin

WE CHERISH but strive least of all to safeguard those things which we believe we possess by inheritance or because of the thoughtful provision of those founders who builded and left for posterity the structure which they perfected and for the perpetuation of which they wisely provided. We of the English-speaking race of today have inherited and been made the conservators of the greatest gift which can be humanly bestowed, individual liberty of thought and action. How zealously are we safeguarding this priceless heritage? How frequently and how carelessly do we assume that what is shall always be, no matter what our individual attitude or effort!

The temptation may be, even when the right is that of the individual who remains law-abiding and industrious, to accept such liberty as an implied license to capitalize one's opportunity to his own profit or his own convenience and indulgence. I am inclined to the belief that in the main it is those persons consciously or inadvertently assuming to possess some particular or selfish privilege who at this juncture in national and world affairs are most fearful lest this privilege be destroyed.

* * *

It is intensely interesting to appraise, in the light of such experience as studious observers may have had in dealing with purely human problems, the defensive and offensive methods adopted by those whose great ambition seems to be to preserve what they have come to regard as the economic status quo. How easy it is to forget that liberty without a just measure of equality is not liberty in its true and comprehensive sense. Liberty and freedom of thought and action connote measurable equality of opportunity. Perhaps this complete equality can never be realized or enjoyed. But this should not, it may be insisted, be because of the selfishness or avarice of those who, by whatever means or method, have monopolized that which should be shared with others.

Such a premise does not predicate the destruction of property rights or a redistribution of wealth. The benefits sought might better be attained, especially in a period of readjustment such as the world is now experiencing, by a future sharing of opportunity rather than by an arbitrary sharing of accumulated wealth.

Until there is realized something more than a merely temporary alleviation of the distress and unrest resulting from continued unemployment and its accepted justification of dependency, the tax burden imposed upon property, or capital in whatever form, will increase rather than lessen. Confiscation in some other form might be more objectionable because of its socialistic or radical implications, but it would not, perhaps, be more effective or more disastrous, in the view of those most severely penalized.

It may be discovered, and this quite soon, that through a more nearly universal sharing of opportunity the long-deferred economic readjustment may be realized. It was a lack of such sharing, undeniably, that brought the disaster which filled the hearts of mankind everywhere with fear, mistrust and an overweening sense of loss.

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Now the greatest virtue which this sharing process can claim for itself is that it is painless because it is not destructive. It can be voluntarily and almost automatically applied, and as its application becomes general, and finally universal, no hardship will be worked upon anyone. Neither you nor I need give any designating name to such a method or process. It is not an ism, nor is it revolutionary, or merely idealistic.

Strangely enough, if one is inclined to study political platforms and charts, or to attribute to codes and decreed regimentation the regenerative properties which their champions claim for them, it must be agreed that the remedy, the solution, has at all times been available and ready at hand. The hope of the human family is not for more leisure or more opportunity for idle or extravagant indulgence. That hope is for an opportunity to share in and enjoy the abundance which can be produced and which can, by a proper adjustment, be distributed and made available.

However necessary or practical the governmental or political expedients now employed may be in an economic emergency, it may be realized that all these must finally be discarded after they have served, or helped to serve, in impressing upon all thoughtful people the realization that they are, after all, but temporary expedients—a possible means to a desired end.

The Wide Horizon

Spanish Crisis Exaggerated

By R. A. Calvert

MADRID

EXAGGERATED reports in the newspapers of other countries of Spain's recent disorders have tightened up the censorship on foreign press correspondents. For a time they have been deprived of the use of the long-distance telephone. The reason given was the difficulty of censoring spoken messages. When issuing orders to this effect Señor Eloy Vaquero, the Home Secretary, made some very strong remarks reflecting on the reports appearing abroad.

There is no denying that greatly exaggerated statements have appeared abroad giving the impression that Spain was delivered up to a vast carnage and that Madrid itself was a shambles. It is unfortunate that the Spanish authorities failed to issue any figures helpful in the estimate of daily casualties throughout Spain.

While the capital was entirely under the rule of the bullet for five days, during which many thousands of shots must have been fired, it may be questioned whether there were more than 100 casualties all told. The police showed considerable nervousness and often fired entirely unnecessarily and so wildly that it is surprising there were not far more innocent victims. Frequently troops fired dozens of shots on the mere suspicion that somebody might intend to snipe at them and blazed away at the spot from which they felt the attack might come.

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After nightfall, all and sundry were forced to walk about with their hands raised, the danger of being shot at making this imperative. The insurgents having concentrated their attentions entirely on the police and an occasional strike-breaker, the perils to the civilian came solely from the government forces themselves. Their difficulty lay in keeping immune from the sniper hidden in a roof, balcony or behind a blind. Any person opening a window in districts where there had been firing was therefore driven back by a pointed rifle.

Such a state of affairs, made acute by the use also of quick-firing weapons on both sides, could but create a profound impression of alarm reacting on civilians and armed forces, many of whose members were raw recruits. Yet the people of Madrid, especially the women, went about their business during daylight with comparative unconcern.

During the critical period, searching for arms became a positive craze and was effected without discrimination, many genteel women and young girls having to submit to the search. Señor Quintanilla, the painter, whatever his participation in the seditious movement, has been in a serious predicament as four revolvers, belonging to the Socialists he was harboring, were found on the premises. For this he is liable to a penalty of six years' imprisonment. Anyone found in possession of three firearms can be imprisoned for one year.

Ten days after the outbreak automobiles were still being searched though their owners are provided with the special license required by the general "confiscation" of all propelled vehicles. Attacks on workers in a queue seeking for a job carried out by "phantom" cars when several men were injured make this continual searching necessary.

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It is generally admitted that the running of motorbuses and trams by soldiers and young civilian volunteers was instrumental in breaking the Madrid strike, more than any other factor. Although some of these vehicles were raked with shot by strikers, the people of Madrid willingly took the risk rather than plod to their jobs on foot. The sight of trams and buses packed to the utmost, with hangers-on fore and aft, encouraged the population to open shops and make the effort necessary to convey the impression that all was well.

The prompt recovery of Madrid from a dislocation of municipal services is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the City Corporation was controlled by Socialists. With their own men in key jobs, the complete cessation of all work was achieved with ease, much to the indignation of the man in the street. The streets remained dirty until "gentlemen" scavengers came to fill the breach. Once more the middle classes, by purely peaceful means, wore down violence.

Special correspondents who had rushed to the scene from abroad failed to represent the true state of affairs. Forgetful of the International Press Convention presided over by the Spanish authorities in the capital in 1932, the Government is, however, now applying methods of censorship contrary to the agreement its predecessor signed. For instance, the authorities do not notify the sender of a censored or rejected message of deletions therein or its suppression.

Mirror of Opinion

British Bank Sees Risk in Planning

UNLESS efforts at attaining anything like national self-sufficiency are abandoned—a very considerable lowering of the standard of life will result from the uneven distribution of natural resources. This is the first and probably the greatest source of harm latent in all efforts at "planning" as preached in some political schools today. A second, and only slightly less significant, is the difficulty of planning elastically. The economic world is constantly changing, and plans devised to meet the situation at any moment can scarcely be capable of instantaneous amendment to accord with changed conditions.—*Westminster Bank Review* (London).